

A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR BEGINNERS

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR BEGINNERS



A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR BEGINNERS

*FOR USE IN
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS*

BY

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WITH MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

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PREFACE

THIS book was prepared especially for the use of children in the intermediate grades of school. However, it is, the author believes, also well adapted to use by the young as home reading. The text gives, in connected discourse, a sequential view of the leading events of the history of the United States, for which the learner is prepared by a series of easy lessons in civil government. It makes plain many causes of events that greatly interest the learner. A consideration of these gives to the mind of the child added interest in events and broadens his outlook on historical movements. The sequential presentation claimed for the book allows or compels a use of English idiom, a study of which, in connection with the effort of the child when reproducing or reciting, may be made to serve as valuable training in the use of language.

The text is intended to be suggestive in recitation of much profitable work in place geography and work, also for securing a correct view of the logic of culture geography. Geography and growth of

industrial life, and, to some extent, geography and institutional life when studied aright are seen to be co-dependent.

The book was made for the purpose of furnishing the young child reading matter well within his comprehension, and hence interesting to him, which will give him a connected view of the principal movements and events of our history, to serve as sequential nuclei for the correct and ready placement of acquisitions secured by later study and reading.

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A History of the United States for Beginners

PART I

GOVERNMENT

A BRIEF STUDY IN GOVERNMENT AND GEOGRAPHY

Is your home in a city, or in a little town or village? Perhaps you live in the country.

We do not
live to
ourselves
alone.

If your home is in some city or town, you probably have a cousin or other friend living in the country, whom you have visited. If you live in the country, you have no doubt visited some city to see friends.

What is the largest city you have ever seen? Is it far from your home? Perhaps you traveled a long distance on the railroad before you reached that city. Is it in the same state as the one in which you live? What is the name of your state? In what other states have you been? What other states can you name? In what direction from you does each of these states lie?

A man living on an island of the sea, alone, without the companionship of other men, may

act just as he pleases in all things. Because he is alone, what he does concerns himself only. No one else is influenced by his actions. If a man were living on the summit of a high, dreary mountain, where there were no other persons, he also might do as he pleased. No one else would be affected by his actions.

Few people, however, live on desert islands or on the summits of dreary mountains. Man seeks the society of other men. People live in communities. They live in large cities, in towns, in villages or hamlets, or on farms, with other farms close by.

Because people live in communities, each man may not act just as he pleases in every way, for that which would suit him best might be very disagreeable to his neighbors.

At home you have breakfast at a certain hour. You have some rules or customs which all the members of the family observe. Who decides such things? Your father and mother. They govern the home, and you must act in accordance with their decisions.

At the opening of school you and your schoolmates sing for five or ten minutes with the teacher. Perhaps you do not like singing. But the teacher, who occupies much the same position in the school-room that your father and mother do at home, knows that most of the children do like to sing, and therefore gives time to it. So you sing with the rest. The

We must
consult the
pleasure of
others.

teacher gives you a lesson in arithmetic lasting an hour, and a lesson in history lasting but half an hour. Perhaps you like history very much, but have great difficulty in solving arithmetical problems. You would prefer to have the history lesson last an hour, and would devote only half an hour to the arithmetic. The teacher knows the subject in which her pupils need most training at any given time in their progress. She gives the matter much thought, and does what she thinks will do the majority of her pupils the greatest good.

When driving along a road, we are expected to turn to the right, to give those whom we meet their share of the roadway. This is a custom which people in the United States have chosen to follow to avoid collisions.

There are likely to be persons in a community who are not willing to follow the customs which their fellow-citizens think are good for the entire community. It therefore becomes necessary to enforce these customs by laws, so that anyone not doing what is right may be punished. The custom of keeping to the right in driving, for instance, has been enforced by law. Consequently the person who drives to the left instead of to the right may be punished for violating a law which has been decided to be just.

In cities and villages people drive in the streets, while those walking keep on the side-

And also
their
convenience
and safety.

walks. If men were allowed to drive carriages, express wagons, and other vehicles on the sidewalks, persons walking would be in constant danger of being run over. If pedestrians were allowed to walk in the streets, between the curbs, drivers could make but little progress, and would have to be constantly on the alert to avoid running over some one. These are customs adopted for the convenience and safety of all. They are enforced by laws.

Boys may play ball in the park or on the common, or on a vacant lot, but they must not do so on the public streets. This is law. Windows might be broken, and little children as well as grown people might be hurt.

Thus you see that not only are there laws and customs of the home and the school-room, but that the people of a little settlement, of a village, of a town, and of a city need rules or laws to prevent constant conflict with one another. If everyone should so conduct himself as to satisfy his own desires and his own impulses, without regard to the welfare, happiness and rights of his neighbors, discord, quarreling and fighting would result. Then he who should prove the stronger, the quicker, or the more cunning, would gain his end.

An absolute ruler.

In some countries the people are governed by a king or czar. He makes the laws, which the people must obey. The people may be compelled to do many things which they

dislike, but they must obey their ruler or be punished.

In our country we do not have an absolute ruler. But we must have laws. We must have a government. The people discuss matters, try to find out what will be best for the greatest number, and then pass laws, which all must obey. But your father who, perhaps, is a merchant, or your uncle who is in the big shops, or your brother who works all day in the office, cannot give his time to the making of laws. Other men, too, are busy with the affairs of life. So the people of each community choose from their numbers certain persons to make the laws for them. These men are selected by the people, who vote for the men of their choice. After they have made the laws the people are expected to observe them.

The people
as rulers

After laws have been made it is necessary that they should be enforced, or executed. Otherwise there would be no use in having laws. The people choose the most important officers, whose duty it is to see that the laws are enforced. Some of these are appointed by higher officers, whom the people elect. Who is mayor of your city? Do you know any other city official? Have you ever talked with the policeman, who sees that no one breaks into your house? The duty of each of these men is to enforce the laws. Do you know which men were appointed and which were elected?

The choice
of officers.

The people of a town elect town officers.

The people of a city elect city officers.

The people of a county elect county officers.

The people of a state elect citizens who make the laws to govern the affairs of the state, and officers to execute them. And the people of the whole country, that is of all the states, elect men whose duty it is to make the laws by which the people of the entire nation are governed. Since the people choose the men who make the laws as well as most of those who enforce them, you see the government of our nation rests in the hands of the people themselves.

STATE

Each state
governs
itself.

The people of each state, whether they live in a city, a town, or a village, govern themselves. There are so many people in each state, however, and they are scattered over so great a territory, that it would be impossible for all the people to assemble for the purpose of making laws. The state, therefore, is divided into many districts, and the people of each district choose from among their number such men as they think will serve them best, to meet from time to time for the purpose of making the laws for their state. These men form the state legislature. The place where they assemble is the capital of the state. In some states the legislature is called by another name.

Each state legislature consists of two branches, the upper house and the lower house. The manner of electing members of these two branches of the legislature differs in different states. It will be an interesting lesson for you, with the aid of your teacher, to find out how your father and brothers are represented at the capital. Find out why there are two branches of the legislature.

The legislature.

You see that, since the members of a state legislature are chosen by the people, the meeting of the legislature is almost like a meeting of the people themselves. Each man who is sent to the state capital is a representative of a community of people; he is a neighbor or friend, a fellow-townsmen of those who choose him. The men who form the legislature of a state make the laws which govern the people living within that state. Each man in the legislature has as his special care the interests of the people who choose him to be their representative.

Representatives of the community.

There are forty-five states in this country, each one of which has a government of its own. Each state has a capital city, which is the home of the government of that state. What is the capital city of your state? Is it the largest city in the state?

Forty-five states.

The laws of the state must be enforced, or executed, as you know. The chief officer in each state, whose duty it is to enforce the laws

The governor.

which the legislature passes, is its governor. He is chosen by the people of his state.

His term of office.

In some states the governor serves only one year, while in others he is elected for a term of two years, and in others for terms of three years or four years.

Who is the governor of your state? When was he elected? When will another election for governor take place?

TERRITORIAL

The territories.

In the southwestern part of the United States there are portions of the country not yet admitted to the Union as states.

There are three of these territories, as they are called,—Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma.

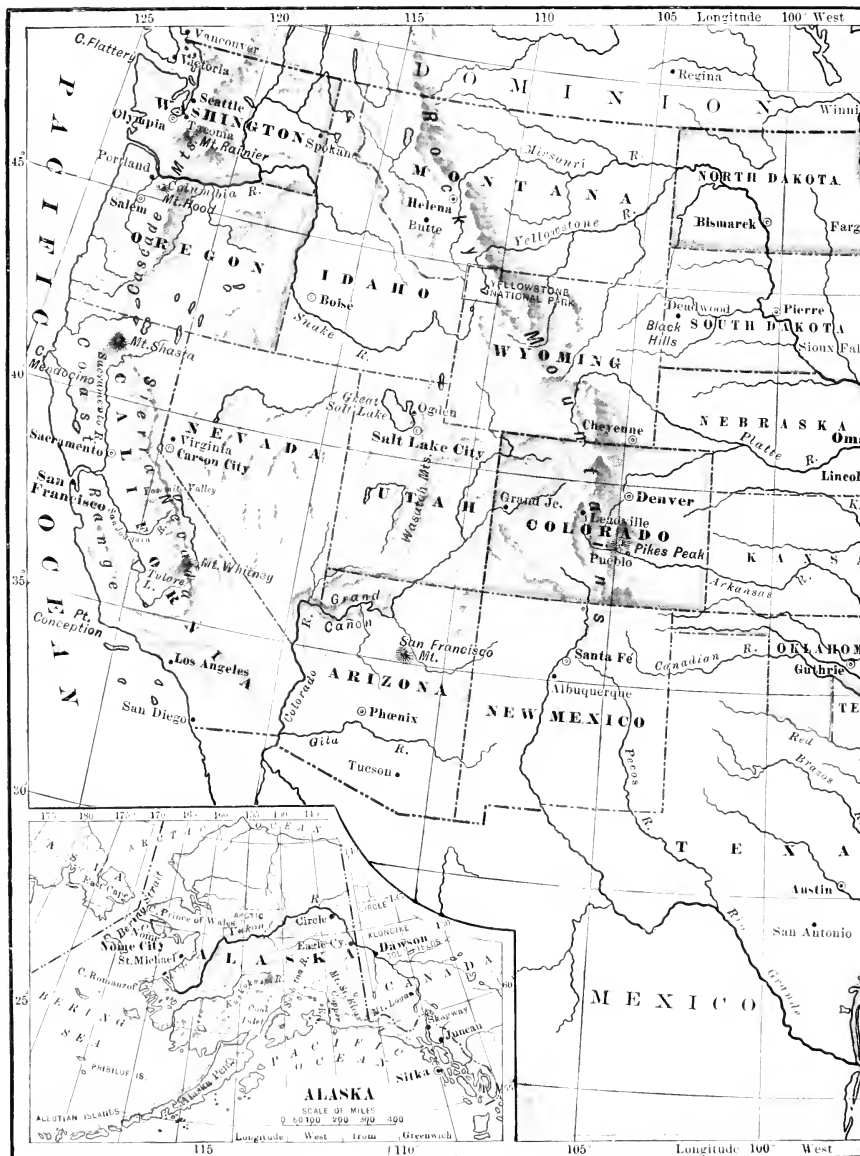
Their government.

The people of each territory choose a legislature, which makes the laws by which they are governed. But the people living in a territory do not choose their own governor. He is appointed by the President of the United States.

DISTRICT

Other possessions.

Besides the forty-five states and the three territories, the United States owns six other areas of land—the District of Columbia, the Indian Territory, Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands.





The District of Columbia is on the Potomac River between the states of Virginia and Maryland. The city of Washington, the capital of the United States, is within its territory. The District of Columbia.

The District of Columbia has neither legislature nor governor. How it is governed we shall soon learn.

The Indian Territory is an extent of land set aside for the use of Indians, who live there protected by the United States. The Indians have no government of their own. The President appoints a governor for the Indian Territory, whose duty it is to look out for the interests of the tribes. The Indian Territory.

In 1889 that part of Indian Territory which is now called Oklahoma was bought from the Indians and thrown open to settlement by white people. A new territory, with a territorial government, was thus made. (1890.)

Alaska is governed by the laws of the state of Oregon, but the President of the United States appoints the governor. Alaska.

The Hawaiian Islands, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands have but recently come into the possession of the United States. The manner by which these islands shall be governed, as possessions of this country, has not yet been determined. Hawaii. Porto Rico. The Philip pines.

NATIONAL

The laws made by the legislature of any state or territory do not apply to the people State laws and their force.

living in any other state or territory. As conditions are not the same in the various states, the laws of one state might not be at all satisfactory to the people living in another state.

But each state and territory is a part of the United States, and each state is closely allied to other states by common interests. A great many laws are needed which will apply to all states and territories taken together as a nation, as the United States.

The people of a state make the laws for that state, and the same people, as citizens of the United States, help to make the laws which apply to the whole nation.

Each state chooses a certain number of its citizens to go to Washington, the national capital, to represent it. These men assemble in the capitol building, with the men chosen by the people of every other state, to make laws which apply to every part of the United States, which laws every one in the nation must obey. These representatives form the national legislature, which we call the Congress of the United States, which assembles every year on the first Monday in December.

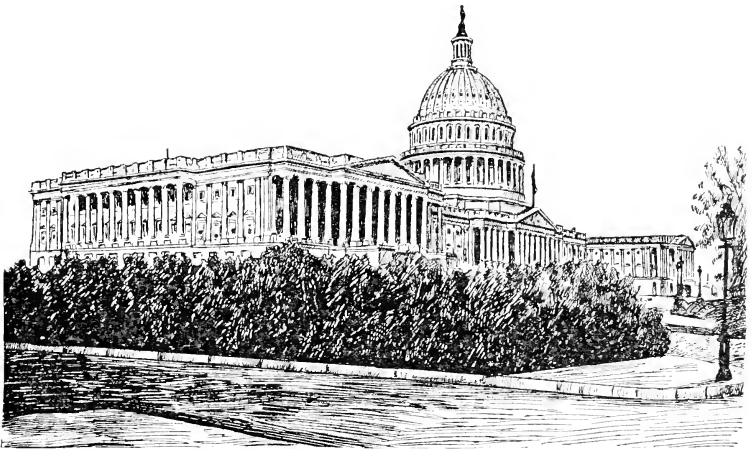
The
National
Legislature.

The Senate.

Like the state legislatures, Congress is composed of two houses. In the Senate, the upper house, are two senators from each state, whatever may be its size, population or location. No one of the territories nor the District of Columbia has senators to represent it. Do you

know the names of the men who represent your state in the United States Senate at Washington? For how many years is a senator elected?

The number of members in the lower house, The House. the House of Representatives, differs according to the population of the various states



THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.

respectively. The state of Nevada, for instance, although it has two senators, has but one representative in the lower house, because the population of Nevada is not now very large. New York state, because of the great number of people within its boundaries, has a representation in the lower house of 34 members

State representation.

(1899), yet it has but two senators, like Nevada. Each of the three territories has in the House of Representatives one representative or delegate, who may speak on all subjects coming before the house, but who has not the right to vote.

The govern-
ment of the
District of
Columbia.

The District of Columbia is neither a state nor a territory, for, as it is set aside for the home of the government of the United States, it is really a part of each and every state and territory, and belongs to all the people of the United States. For this reason it has no legislature or governor of its own. It has no representation in the United States Congress. The men whom the different states send to Washington to legislate for the nation pass all the laws by which the people of the District of Columbia are governed, and the President appoints three men whose duty it is to see that such laws as Congress passes for the government of the District of Columbia are properly enforced. Each man in Congress, from whatever state or territory he may come, acts toward the District of Columbia as if it were a part of his own state or territory.

The House of Representatives is a body of men representing the people of the country.

What the
Senate
represents.

The Senate is a body of men representing the states themselves, each as a separate political organization. Knowing this, you can understand why the states have equal representation in the

Senate but varying numbers of representatives in the lower house. How many senators are there today in the United States Senate? How many states are there in the United States? How many representatives does your state send to the lower house of Congress? What is the population of your state?

The city of Washington is, you see, the home of the government of the people of the United States, just as each state capital is the home of the government of the people living in that state.

The city of Washington.

The legislatures of the various states and territories can make no laws which are in conflict in any way with the laws which the national legislature has passed.

Limitations of state legislatures.

You see, then, that our government is a government by the people, because each member of a state or territorial legislature, as well as each member of the national Congress at Washington, is chosen by the people and sent by them to work for them and for the good of all.

A government by the people.

THE PRESIDENT

The laws which Congress passes must be enforced.

The duty of the President.

The chief officer in the United States whose duty it is to see that these laws are enforced is the President. The President is to the United States as a whole what the governor of each state is to that state.

The governor of a state is elected by the

The election
of the
President.

direct vote of the people; that is, every voter in the state is supposed to cast his ballot for the man he thinks best qualified to fill the position.



WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

The person receiving the greatest number of votes becomes the governor. This is not the case in the election of a President. The law of the United States provides that the President of the United States shall be chosen by men called electors, and that each state shall

have as many electors as it has senators and representatives in the national Congress ; that is, each state has two electors and, in addition, as many as it has representatives in the lower house of Congress. These electors are chosen at an election held by the people. The electors of each state, having been selected by the people, meet for the purpose of casting a vote for a President. They vote for the person whom they desire to make President.

How
electors are
chosen.

When the votes have been counted, the person receiving the majority, that is, more than half of the electoral votes, is elected President. Your father, uncle or brother does not vote directly for the President, but he does vote for electors, whose duty it is to vote for the President. Your father, uncle or brother would not vote for a person to be a presidential elector unless he thought that the elector would vote as he wanted him to. So you see that, although the people of the United States do not vote directly for the President, yet the man who is the choice of a majority of the people is most likely to become President.

What is the name of the man who is now President? Can you remember when he was elected? How long has he yet to serve?

The President holds office for four years. As the duties of a President are very important, the people are careful to see that the man

The respon-
sibility
of the
President.

whom they elect to the presidency is a good man and one who is well fitted for the responsibility. The presidential election takes place once in four years, on the Tuesday following the first Monday in November. Before this the people discuss among themselves which of the candidates would make the best President should he be elected. Some people think one man would make the best President, others think another would be the most satisfactory, while still others may think a third would be better than either of the other two. So it is that sometimes there are three or four candidates, each of whom has among the people many who think he would make the best President. The friends of each of these men are so anxious that he should be elected that they hold many public meetings, where speeches are made in behalf of their candidate. In many other ways, also, the friends of each of the candidates show their belief in his fitness for the high office of President.

Entrance to
office

Although this election takes place in November, the new President does not enter on his duties as such until the fourth of March of the following year. One of the reasons for this arrangement is that the President-elect may have ample time to prepare himself for the change of his duties, and that he may without haste select those men who are to be his associate assistants during his term of office.

And the
oath.

Before a man who has been chosen to an

office begins his work he promises the people that he will obey the laws and that he will do only what he thinks is right when in that office, and that he will try in every way to perform his duty. This is the oath of office. When we hear of a man being sworn into office we know that he has taken such an oath.

THE INAUGURATION OF A PRESIDENT

When the people of a state have chosen a certain one of their number to be the governor of their state, it is necessary for this newly-elected officer to take the oath of office. The ceremony of swearing a governor into office is called an inauguration. Inasmuch as it is at the capital of the state that the governor does his work during his term of office, it is at the capital that he is inaugurated. This ceremony is frequently an event of much importance to the people of the state. The friends of the governor and others go from all parts of the state to the capital to be present at his inauguration. The city is gaily decorated, strains of music are heard on all sides, regiments of soldiers are marching through the streets, and in other ways the governor is made to feel that, now that he has been chosen over the other candidates to be governor, he is to have the good will and help of all his fellow citizens during his term of office. Have you

Inauguration of a governor.

ever been present at the inauguration of a governor?

Inauguration of a President.

The President of the United States also must take the oath of office before he can enter upon his duties. As the city of Washington is the capital of the nation, the President does his work there, and makes that city his home while he is President. There he is inaugurated. The inauguration of a President, which takes place every four years (1897—1901—1905), is a great and important event to everyone in the United States.

People in all parts of the nation want to show a newly-elected President that they believe in him, and trust him, and that they will help him, so at his inauguration a great many of them go to Washington to welcome him.

WHERE THEY COME FROM

Crowds at an inauguration.

In a large country like the United States, many of the states are so far away from the capital that but few of the people who live in them can leave their work or business for so long a time as it would take to go to Washington and to get back to their homes again. From these far distant places, then, but few visitors go. Most of the strangers who are at the capital at inauguration time are from nearer cities and towns, because to go to Washington they need not be away from home

more than three or four days, or a week at the most.

There are always many from Baltimore, the largest city in the state of Maryland, because it takes only an hour to go by rail from Baltimore to Washington.

If we were to take one of the trains which, on leaving Washington, cross the Potomac river, and were to travel on it for several hours, we should reach the city of Richmond, the largest city in Virginia, just as Baltimore is the largest city in Maryland. You see from this that it is a comparatively easy matter for people living in Richmond and other places in Virginia to go to Washington. In this way it happens that at the inauguration of a President there are many visitors from Virginia as well as from Maryland.

They come from places not distant from Washington.

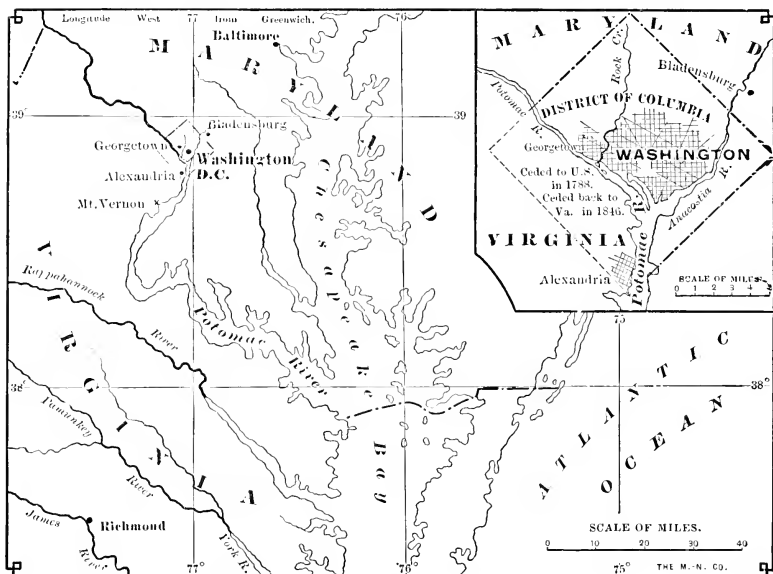
Baltimore is very nearly half-way between Washington and a city which is much larger than either Baltimore or Washington, and which is the largest city in the state of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia was at one time the home of our government, for the President and Congress did their work there just as they now do in Washington. Many of the citizens of this large city, because it is so near Washington, go at the time of an inauguration to help welcome the new President.

Who can tell the name of the largest city in the United States? The name of this city,

The largest city.

New York
city.

New York, is probably familiar to you all. It is now frequently referred to as Greater New York, because, within recent years, by act of the state legislature, several of the adjacent cities have been annexed to or incorporated with the original New York city. Because of



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND VICINITY.

its situation on the Hudson River, Long Island Sound and New York Bay, New York is one of the largest shipping centers of the world. New York city has been since its earliest days the great business center of our country. It is sometimes called the metropolis of the United States. The name of this city,

about two hundred miles northeast of Washington, is the same as the name of the state in which it is located. New York city was also at one time the home of our government, the first President being inaugurated there many years ago. A great many people go to Washington, both from New York city and from the whole of New York state, to see the President inaugurated.

Who knows the name of another large city in the North, which is about the same distance from New York as New York is from Washington? You have heard of Boston, have you not? Boston is the largest city in the state of Massachusetts, and, although it is four hundred and fifty miles from Washington, the people living there take great interest in the inauguration of a new President. When this country was very young, Boston was one of its most important cities. Many great events took place there which affected the growing nation.

Other cities
in the
North,

Were we to leave Washington by one of the trains which cross the Potomac, and travel two hundred miles farther toward the south than Boston is from Washington toward the north, we should reach the city of Atlanta, the largest city in the state of Georgia. We should pass through the states of Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, and should travel some distance in the state of Georgia. These states, as well as those where the cities about which

And in the
South.

you have read in the foregoing pages are located, and others near them, send many train loads of people to Washington at the time of the inauguration. These people, you see, can go there without the loss of very much time from their work at home.

The Atlantic
seaboard.

Look at the map and place the point of your pencil on each of the cities of which you have read above. Notice through what states one would pass in going from Washington to each of these places. Trace with your pencil the mountains, which begin in the south, not far from Atlanta, and extend parallel to the ocean to a point nearly opposite Boston in the north. Do you see what a narrow strip of land, as compared to the entire breadth of this country, there is between the mountains and the ocean?

How well the different states in this narrow strip are protected—on the east by the ocean and on the west by the mountains! Of course there are cities and towns and farms in all that broad land beyond the mountains even to that other distant ocean, and of course the people living in all the homes there help to choose the President of the United States, and are just as anxious as the people living between the mountains and the Atlantic Ocean that he should be inaugurated with great honor; but they live so far away that only a few can spare the time to go to Washington. Many of them, however, write letters or show in other ways their interest.

MOUNT VERNON

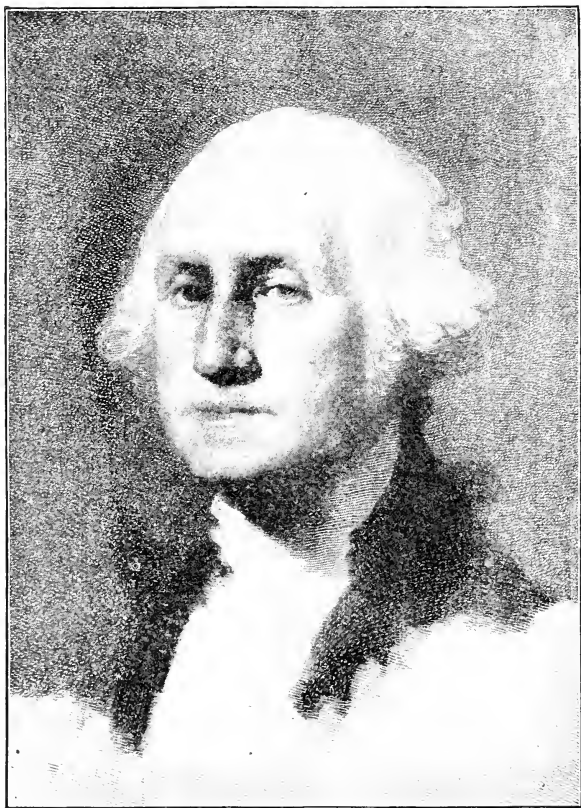
Those persons who go to Washington to participate in an inauguration of a President have much to interest them in the capital city when the inauguration ceremonies are at an end. There are the great buildings where much of the work of the government is carried on, there are the many statues of patriots and heroes, and there are great numbers of attractive driveways, avenues and parks. These visitors wish also to see the Washington monument, a great shaft of marble 555 feet in height, built near the Potomac river, and overlooking the shores of the old Virginia state. It was erected in honor of the first President of the United States, George Washington, whose inauguration took place many years ago in New York city.

Mount
Vernon.The Wash-
ington
monument.

Nearly every visitor who goes to Washington spends a part of one day at Mount Vernon, because that was the home of George Washington. When you visit Washington, you must not fail to make the trip to Mount Vernon, for it is very beautiful, and you will find much to interest you there.

Mount Vernon is in Virginia, not more than fifteen miles south of Washington, on the Potomac. It was at Mount Vernon that George Washington, our first President, lived. It is there his body was buried. The beautiful house in which he spent so many years and which

The home
of George
Washington
still pre-
served.



GEORGE WASHINGTON.

contains so many things he saw and used every day, is standing just as it was then. One can see the clothes he wore, his soldier uniform, his sword, the chairs in which he sat and the bed in which he slept. The houses where his servants lived are clustered near the large mansion. Here are the stables in which he kept his horses and his cows; his pigsties and his chicken house, too, are still to be seen, and on all sides are the lawns, the flower beds and fields which he loved.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

George Washington, who was born in Virginia, lived many, many years ago, but he was so good a man and did so many things to help his country that every one in the United States now likes to read about his life. Each year, on the anniversary of the day he was born, February 22, 1732, over one hundred and fifty years ago, the schools in every part of the United States are closed, stores are shut, and nearly every one has a holiday. We rest from work. Stories of Washington are told, and poems about him are read in public halls, and people do what they can to show that they are glad that such a man as Washington once lived.

Why his
name is
venerated.

PART II

THE COLONIES

A PREPARATORY HISTORICAL STUDY, TOGETHER WITH A STUDY OF PLACE GEOGRAPHY

The country
in early
days.

THERE were not many people in this country at the time Washington was a boy, and nearly all the people who were here lived in the narrow strip between the Atlantic ocean and the mountains. There was then no President to be inaugurated, for there were no states. As the great, broad country west of the mountains was but little known, he who had been there was considered a great traveler. It was not safe to travel in these mountains because of the Indians who made their homes there ; nor was it safe in the forests for many miles east of the mountains.

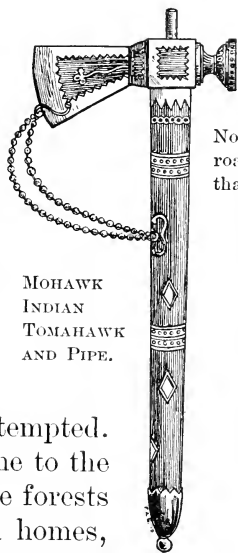
The
Indians.

Before white men came here to live, this whole country was the home of the Indians. They fished in the streams, and hunted the deer and bear in the forests, and wandered from valley to valley as they pleased. There were then no white men to trouble them. But as the white settlers, who had come from far across the ocean, cut down the forests, built their homes, their churches and their schools, and

planted seeds in the ground, the Indians were driven away. Do not think, however, that they let the white men take their forests and valleys without fighting for them. There were many bloody battles, but as the white men were the stronger, the Indians after many years were driven out of the country near the Atlantic, so that settlers built towns and cultivated valleys without fear of their attacks.

At that time there were no railroads. When Washington went to Baltimore he had to go on horseback, or in a large stage or carriage drawn by horses. The roads were very poor, and as there were very few bridges across the streams, he had to spend several days in making the trip. A journey to New York from his home at Mount Vernon was a very great undertaking, and one not often attempted.

When the white settlers who came to the new country pushed farther into the forests and mountains to locate and build homes, they were much troubled by the Indians. Their homes were burned, their cattle stolen, and their wives and children murdered. But the white settlers were strong, and knew how to fight better than the Indians, and knew how to build forts, in which they were safe from the attacks of red men, so after many years they had



MOHAWK
INDIAN
TOMAHAWK
AND PIPE.

No rail-
roads at
that time.

The settlers
founded the
thirteen
colonies.

established thirteen settlements in the narrow strip between the ocean and the mountains.

All belonged
to Great
Britain.

Each of these settlements was really a little country by itself, for each differed in its customs and laws from the others. But they all belonged to Great Britain, a great nation far across the ocean. Each of these settlements was a colony of that nation. Can you tell where the British Isles are?

Reasons for
keeping
near the sea.

The land of many of these colonies reached far into the mountains, and the land of some of them far beyond. But those parts of the colonies which were beyond the mountains were but little known. Few or no settlements were there. The people preferred to remain between the mountains and the ocean, where they would not be troubled by the Indians. As you know, there were no railroads at that time, nor had the telegraph been invented, so the people wished to be near the ocean, or near some large river up which ships could pass, so that they could communicate easily with their friends and relatives in Great Britain. Most of the trade of the colonists was with England, therefore it was necessary that they should make their homes where the ships of England could easily reach them. In these days, too, we trade a great deal with England, but now we have railroads running through all parts of the country, on which we can easily reach the ocean or one of our large rivers. Some of the colonies were

very large, and included much of the country which has since been built up into several states. But when we read about the thirteen colonies we know that the thirteen settlements between the mountains and the ocean are meant.

There was the colony of Virginia, in which Washington lived at Mount Vernon, on the Potomac, and there was the colony of Maryland, on the other side of that river. Maryland and Virginia were two very important colonies.

The colony
of Virginia.

Next to Virginia on the south was North Carolina, and just beyond that colony was South Carolina. South of South Carolina and the most southern of all the colonies was Georgia. You see there were four colonies beyond the Potomac river to the south. First Virginia, then North Carolina and South Carolina, and the last one, farthest away, Georgia.

The colonies
of North
Carolina,
South Caro-
lina,
Georgia.

When Washington went from his home in Virginia to New York city, he had to pass through four more colonies if he made the trip by land. Could he go from Mount Vernon to New York by water? It was first necessary for him to cross the Potomac into the colony of Maryland. Although in those days there was no District of Columbia or a capital city of Washington, yet there was a ferry where now a bridge joins the city of Washington to the Virginia shore. Having crossed the Potomac, Washington of course went first to Baltimore, in the colony of Maryland. Proceeding on his

Maryland.

Delaware. journey, he then passed through a part of Dela-
 Pennsyl- ware, and then to Philadelphia, in Pennsyl-
 vania. vania, and at last, just before crossing the
 New York. Hudson river into New York, he passed through
 New Jersey. the colony of New Jersey.

This makes nine colonies you know about. Can any one tell me the names of these nine colonies? Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York.

"But we know of another!" Oh, do you?

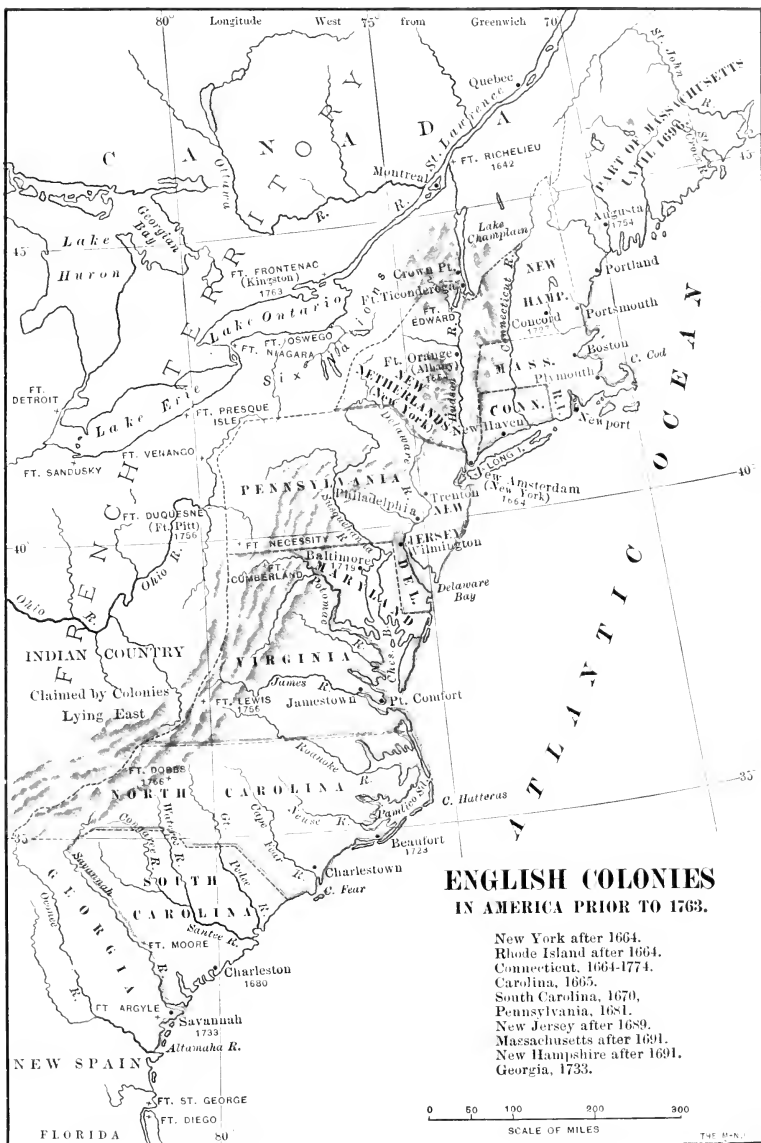
Massachu- "Yes, Massachusetts; for Boston, which was
 setts. such an important city, is in Massachusetts."

Very true. Then you know about ten colonies instead of only nine.

Connecticut. There were three more colonies, and, although two of these were very small, the people who lived there were brave and helped very much to make our country great and strong. These two colonies, located side by side just south of the older colony of Massachusetts, as if for protection, were called Connecticut and Rhode Island. Rhode Island was the smallest of all the colonies, so people called her Little Rhody. This was merely a pet name, because she was so small and yet so brave.

New There is one more colony to be named,
 Hampshire. which is New Hampshire, just beyond Massa-
 chusetts, the most northern of all the colonies, as Georgia was the colony farthest south.*

*Settlements which had early been made on the coast of what is now the state of Maine, which extends to the north of New Hampshire, were under



ENGLISH COLONIES IN AMERICA PRIOR TO 1763.

New York after 1664.
Rhode Island after 1664.
Connecticut, 1664-1774.
Carolina, 1665.
South Carolina, 1670.
Pennsylvania, 1681.
New Jersey after 1689.
Massachusetts after 1691.
New Hampshire after 1691.
Georgia, 1733.

Can you name the thirteen colonies now, beginning with New Hampshire on the north and continuing in order until you reach Georgia in the south, beyond George Washington's home, in Virginia?

New Hampshire, the one in the far north; Massachusetts, with its Boston; little Rhode Island; Connecticut; New York, with the large city of the same name; New Jersey; Pennsylvania, with Philadelphia as its largest city; Delaware; then Maryland, of which Baltimore is the largest city; and, across the river, Virginia, where Washington lived; and still farther south, North Carolina; South Carolina; and at last Georgia. These thirteen colonies, taken together, made quite a big country, did they not?

The size of the colonies.

Draw an outline map of the thirteen colonies, and mark thereon all the cities and rivers of which you have read.

TROUBLE IN THE COLONIES

When George Washington was a boy there was no President, as you have already been told. Virginia and Maryland and all the other colonies belonged to the mother country, the very old and very strong nation across the ocean, Great Britain. The ruler of the people of Great Britain was a king who was not chosen by them,

The ruler was the king of Great Britain.

the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, but these settlements were of such small importance, in comparison to the other parts of the colony of Massachusetts, that we shall not consider them. Therefore we shall call New Hampshire the most northern colony.

but was king because his father had been king before him. If he did not do as the people wanted him to do, the laws did not permit them to choose some one else to be king. Since the colonies belonged to Great Britain, the king who ruled Great Britain ruled the colonies also. The colonies were so far from the king's home, however, that he could not well visit them himself, so he sent to many of the colonies men whose duty it was to see that the colony to which each was sent obeyed the king. These men were called royal governors.

In some colonies through royal governors.

In others through proprietors.

The chief man in each of some of the colonies was one who had the power of ruling that colony because of his birth, just as the king in England ruled that country. This little colony king, or proprietor, as he was called, was, however, also a subject of the king of England, because the land which he ruled had been given him, or his father or grandfather, many years before, by the ruler of Great Britain. Others of the colonies were allowed to rule themselves. But if they acted in any way which was unsatisfactory to the ruler of Great Britain, he could make things so disagreeable for them that they were hardly any better off than those colonies to which the king sent governors, or those which were ruled by proprietors.

Other colonies were independent.

Who made the laws.

Great Britain made some of the laws which governed the colonies. Each colony could make some laws itself, but if these laws did not suit

the king the colony had to make other laws which did suit him, or there was sure to be great trouble, so you see the people in the thirteen colonies were governed as the king desired in many important matters.

When the colonies were first established this was proper and just; but as the settlements grew older and stronger, the colonists felt that they ought to have more to say about how they should be governed, and should not be so restricted by the mother country as they were when the colonies were small and weak and needed some one to guide them. They were now doing men's work, raising wheat, oats and corn, cotton, rice and tobacco; and were making clothes, shoes and many other things for their own use. They were building cities, making roads and cultivating farms.

Growth of
the colonies.

Great Britain, however, would allow her colonies no representation in Parliament, which is the English Congress, and she persisted in taxing the colonists without consulting them. The people of the colonies protested that this was not fair. They said to England: "We are willing to help support you and to take your advice in many things; but we should be allowed to have more to say about the laws by which we are governed, and we should be consulted about the amount of taxes we are to pay, and the manner in which the money thus raised is to be expended."

They had no
representa-
tion in
Parliament.

THE REVOLUTION

When
Washington
was a boy,

While the mother country and her colonies were quarreling, George Washington was born. When he was a boy, he and his schoolmates frequently played soldier. They would march to and fro, and sometimes would have battles among themselves. Washington was always a leader of the boys, because he was strong and knew how to march better than the others. His side was pretty sure to win when they had their sham battles.

And a young
man.

Afterwards, when he was older and had left school, he became a surveyor; that is, he measured the land and marked it off into sections of different sizes, marked out roads, and located towns, hills, rivers and roads on maps for the use of his neighbors and all the people in that part of the country in which he lived. When Washington was older he became a soldier, and went into the forest and mountains to help fight the Indians and the French, proving himself to be a very brave soldier. When he returned to his home his neighbors and friends were proud of him.

His early
studious-
ness.

Washington had been a great reader and student when at school. Even when a surveyor and a soldier he had been able to spend much time with his books, so that when he settled down at home, he became a leader of the men in his section of the country. So wisely and

bravely did he talk at their meetings that his name soon became known throughout Virginia and in Maryland; and even as far as Philadelphia, New York and Boston men spoke of George Washington as a great and wise man.

When at last, after much pleading and begging, Great Britain still refused to give the colonies the rights which they should have had, the men of this country said, "Great Britain will not give us what is ours by right; we must fight for our rights." Although there were not many people in this country then, most of them were very brave and were willing, if necessary, to fight for what they knew was right, even with such an old and strong nation as Great Britain. Each colony knew it could do nothing alone against the armies which the king would send across the ocean, so the leading men of all the colonies met and decided that the thirteen colonies should unite and together fight the king's soldiers. These men asked each colony to send as many soldiers as possible to join the men of all the other colonies to form one army, and they called on George Washington to be the leader of that army.

George Washington loved Mount Vernon, he loved the great house and the fields surrounding it, and he loved the work he was doing there. His life was peaceful and full of gladness. The broad Potomac, silently flowing past his meadows, was dear to him. He loved

The colonies asked the mother country for justice,

And named Washington their leader.

his neighbors, he loved his Virginia, and he loved that nation far across the ocean which his fathers had called home. But more than all he loved his country, the thirteen brave little colonies who asked for nothing but that which they knew was right. When therefore these colonies needed him and called him to be their leader, he thought no more of home, but went to help his countrymen win with gun and sword the rights which prayers and pleadings did not bring.

So thought and acted the other patriotic men of Virginia, of Maryland and of each and all of the thirteen colonies.

Great
Britain was
rich.

When Great Britain saw that her colonies were going to fight she sent over many shiploads of soldiers and cannons and horses. Great Britain was very rich. Her soldiers had plenty of warm clothing to wear and all the food they needed, and when the soldiers she at first sent over were killed, she could send over as many more. She also hired soldiers of other countries to cross the ocean to fight against her colonies.

The colonies
were poor.

The colonies were not so rich. They could not always give their soldiers clothing enough to keep them warm during the long, cold winters, and often the men did not have enough to eat to keep them from hunger.

The soldiers of Great Britain had tents in which to sleep at night and in which to cook

their meals. Our soldiers did not always have tents, but often had to sleep on the ground without any protection from the rains and winds.

The soldiers who came here from across the ocean had new guns, with plenty of powder and bullets to use in those guns, and Great Britain was sending more guns and more powder when they were needed. She had money with which to buy these things. But our soldiers did not have new guns. They used the guns they had used in fighting the Indians and in hunting in the forests, and it was hard work for the colonies to buy new guns for them and to keep the soldiers supplied with powder and bullets. But each man was brave and knew that he was fighting for freedom, for his wife and children and himself, and he loved his country and did not want it unjustly treated by a king far across the ocean, who did not care for the colonies except to make money out of them.

With little ammunition and few firearms.

But they fought for freedom.

You see, each soldier was fighting for his country, for his home and for himself. So when Washington came to take charge of the little army of the colonies, although he found the soldiers poorly clad and hungry perhaps, and with only enough powder to last them a short time, yet he found them brave and determined, for they knew they were doing what was right.

The soldiers of Great Britain were fighting because they were told to fight by their king. They were paid to fight. They were very

They fought
against
great odds.

brave, as brave as any soldiers in the world. They were warm and well fed, and had a great, strong nation to urge them on and to support them. You see, the men of the thirteen colonies were fighting against great odds. They were fighting against greater numbers, and against well-trained soldiers as well, who had everything that was necessary for carrying on a war. But the soldiers of the thirteen colonies were in the right, whereas the soldiers of the great nation across the ocean were in the wrong. When a man is right and knows that he is right, and is fighting for his home and for his liberty, he can fight harder and longer than a man can who is wrong and is fighting just because he has been told or hired to fight.

George Washington and the other great men of the little country had to work hard to get clothes and food and powder for their brave soldiers. They suffered so much themselves from cold and hunger, and the army was so small and unprepared to fight, that the king of England thought he would soon conquer and that then the colonists would do just as he wanted them to do without complaining. But he was very much mistaken.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

When the colonists had decided that they would unite, and with their united strength

wage war on Great Britain to obtain the right to have more to say about their government, it was not in their minds to separate themselves from the mother country and to form an independent nation. Most of the colonists had been born in Great Britain, or their forefathers had come from that country, so they still called Great Britain their home and loved it as such. When, however, the colonists found that Great Britain had no intention of giving them their rights they came to the conclusion that to succeed they must establish themselves as a nation. They needed money with which to carry on the war. To raise the money laws were necessary. It was also thought that some form of government should be established to bind the colonies together. The thirteen different colonies, therefore, sent representative men to Philadelphia, who were to do what they could to raise money for the army, and to pass such laws as were necessary to the proper conduct of affairs in the country. These men soon decided that the colonies were able to govern themselves, and that the welfare and happiness of the colonists depended on their being independent of all other nations. They then issued the Declaration of Independence.

It was not at first in their minds to form an independent nation.

Representatives met in Philadelphia,

And issued the Declaration of Independence.

This Declaration was addressed to all the nations of the world, but more especially to Great Britain. It set forth that the colonies now considered themselves free and independent

states, that they belonged to Great Britain no longer, but intended to govern themselves. It stated that while there were still to be thirteen colonies or states, yet these thirteen states were now to be united into one nation, to be known as the United States. It said that they were prepared to defend themselves against Great Britain or any other country that attempted to meddle with their affairs.

Birth of the
United
States of
America.

The thirteen colonies of Great Britain were no more. The United States of America had taken their place.

The Declaration of Independence explained why the colonists took this step, and showed the reasons why they thought they had the right to be free.

The Fourth
of July,
1776.

This Declaration was issued on the Fourth of July, 1776. That date marks the beginning of the United States as a nation, although it was some time before Great Britain recognized the United States as an independent government.

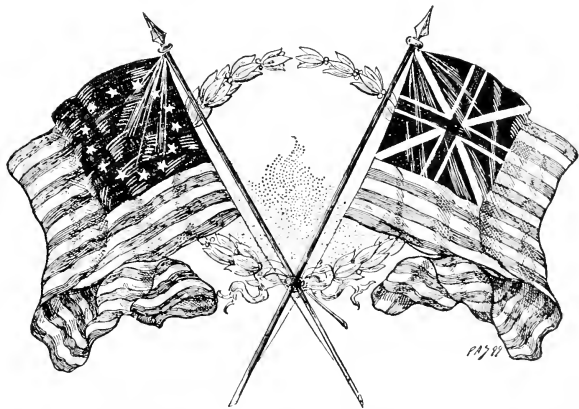
You can now understand why we make so much of the Fourth of July each year. We are showing honor to the men of the thirteen colonies who established our United States, and we are showing joy at still governing ourselves as a free and independent nation.

THE STARS AND STRIPES

When the colonists were governed by Great Britain the flag which they had was the same as

the flag of the mother country. But when they decided to make war on the mother country, and announced themselves a free and independent nation, a new flag, a United States flag, was necessary. There were many suggestions as to what this new flag should be, but finally it was

The United States flag.



THE FLAG PRESCRIBED BY
CONGRESS IN 1777.

"STRIPED UNION," ADOPTED BY COLONIES
AFTER THEIR UNION, BUT PRIOR TO
1777—THE FLAG OF 1775.

determined that the United States flag should consist of thirteen stripes and thirteen stars, one stripe and one star for each of the thirteen states. This was the flag which was then used by Washington's army.

It was decided that as the United States became larger, and new settlements were formed and were admitted into the Union as states, a star should be added to the flag for each state thus admitted. It was at first intended to add a stripe also to the flag for each new state that

- was admitted. But this plan was afterwards changed when it was determined that there should always be thirteen stripes to represent the thirteen original states and as many stars in the flag as there are states in the Union.

PEACE

War for
seven years.

For seven long years Great Britain sent ship-load after ship-load of well-trained soldiers to this country, and for seven long years the little army of the colonies fought against them and could not be beaten. Great Britain did not want to lose her colonies, because they were worth so much to her, but she could not conquer the soldiers who, with Washington, were fighting for liberty, even though she killed many of their comrades and caused them much suffering. So at last she gave up and acknowledged the colonies to be independent, and recognized the United States as an independent nation. She took away her soldiers, and the thirteen colonies were now free, and could govern themselves.

George Washington and his army of men from all the colonies had suffered much, but they had conquered, and their little country no longer belonged to Great Britain.

TROUBLE

At first, of course, the states were very young and inexperienced. The long war had cost

them a large amount of money as well as a great many men. The soldiers of Great Britain had killed many of the little army before it had won the victory. The country was poor, and owed great sums of money. As it had never governed itself, and had never been governed as an entire nation even by Great Britain, the people of this country found that there was much for them to do before affairs could be straightened out. But every patriot was happy After the war. at the result of the war, and was anxious to do all he could to make strong and safe the young nation in which he was to live and bring up his children.

Now that the nation was to make all of its own laws, there was a great difference of opinion respecting what laws should be made. Some men thought the country should be governed in one way, while others thought it should be governed in another. Each state of the young nation wanted such laws passed as would do that state the most good. This was perfectly natural.

A CONSTITUTION

These were trying times. The nation was often on the point of falling to pieces and losing all the benefits for which it had fought so long and so nobly. But at last some of the wisest and best of the men, from all the colonies except Rhode Island, met in the city Men met in Philadelphia.

of Philadelphia to decide how the young nation should be governed.

And formed
the Consti-
tution.

For four months these men talked and suggested plans until at last, on September 17, 1787, they decided on a Constitution which was submitted to the different states. This Constitution was to go into effect among such states as should agree to it as soon as nine of the thirteen states had ratified it—that is, agreed to it. It was nearly a year before the necessary number of states did ratify the Constitution. At last, however, all of them did so. North Carolina and Rhode Island were the last to follow the example of Delaware, which was the first state to agree to this great general law.

Which
the states
ratified.

What was
the Consti-
tution?

This Constitution was a declaration of the principles under which the government of the United States was established and by which it was to be carried on. So wisely were the different provisions made that the United States today, after more than a hundred years, is governed by this same Constitution, with but few changes or additions.

The unity it
inculcated.

According to the Constitution, the states were to be governed by the same general laws, and were to be bound together into one great nation. Thus each man could love his own state a great deal, but he should love the union of states as a nation more, because it was the union of the thirteen colonies, each one with the help of the other twelve, that had made freedom possible.

THE FIRST PRESIDENT

The Constitution provided that the chief executive in the country should be a President, whose term of office should be four years.

At the first election George Washington was chosen President, because he was known to be a very brave and good man, and one who loved his country so much that he would do as much for Massachusetts or North Carolina or any other state as he would for his own Virginia. It was decided that New York city should be the home of the government for a time at least. It was there, on April 30, 1789, that Washington was inaugurated as President of the United States.

Washington
chosen
President,

And inaugu-
rated.

What a different inauguration that must have been from the one which took place in the city of Washington when our present President took the oath of office!

During the trying times following the close of the war Washington had been foremost among the people of the little nation. He had incited them to patriotism and tried by his example to cause them to sacrifice their own small desires for the good of all. He had labored with his great wisdom and with his untiring love for the United States to perpetuate the Union, and had done so without thought or desire for personal gain or honor. His only wish was to see the government so strong and steadfast that centuries would still see it safe and pure. He had

hoped to spend the remaining years of his life quietly among his flowers and animals and in the society of his friends, but the nation willed otherwise. He had not sought the presidency, preferring to remain a private citizen, yet when his country called him, he laid aside all personal and private considerations to accept the great responsibility the people imposed on him.

How he
went to his
inaugura-
tion.

Washington was at Mount Vernon when he was informed of his election. He had to make the trip to New York over very rough roads and through long stretches of uncultivated country, and in some places through dark forests. He had to ford many streams, or be taken across on unsafe ferry boats. His nights were spent at little roadside hotels or at farm-houses; and at such places his meals were eaten. When he reached such cities as Baltimore and Philadelphia the people welcomed him by ringing bells, firing cannon, and by cheering him as he rode into their midst. At some places his pathway was strewn with flowers by little girls, while the houses in all the towns through which he passed were decorated with flowers and with wreaths and flags.

Washington passed through much of the same country in which he and his soldiers had fought during the seven years of the war. When he saw how peaceful and happy the people were, it is said he was overcome with emotion and was moved to tears.

THE FIRST INAUGURATION

On his arrival at New York he was met by leading citizens of the country, who had assembled there to welcome him, and he was escorted to his resting place greeted by cheering of the people, ringing of the bells of the churches and firing of the same cannon that had been used in battles of the Revolution.

In New
York.

The inauguration was to have taken place on the 4th of March, but, owing to delay, Washington was not sworn into office until the 30th of April. At nine o'clock on the morning of Inauguration Day, services were held in all the churches, and prayers were offered for the safety of the new government and the man who was to be at its head. At noon soldiers and bodies of citizens came to Washington's door and escorted him to the hall where he was to take the oath of office.

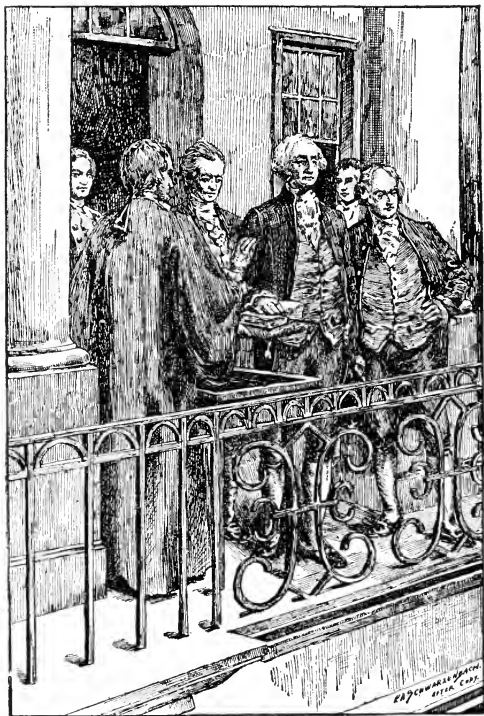
Washington was dressed in a suit of dark brown clothes made in America, with trousers reaching only to the knee, as was the custom at that time. He wore white silk stockings and on his shoes silver buckles. At his waist was fastened his sword. His hair was powdered and worn in a bag, according to the fashion of the day.

Stepping out on a balcony in front of the hall, Washington promised the people of this country that he would faithfully do all he could

His oath of
office.

And his
address.

to make the young nation great and strong. He then kissed the Bible which was handed to him, and entered the building, where he addressed the people who had assembled there.



WASHINGTON TAKING THE OATH OF OFFICE.

When this ceremony was over, Washington, accompanied by many of the greatest men of the nation, went to a church called St. Paul's, where services were held in behalf of the new

government of the United States. The bells of the city rang forth, the people cheered the President, and the inauguration was over. In the evening there were fireworks, and the city was illuminated. Thus was the first inauguration of a President of the United States.

New York was then but a small city, not more than one-eighth as large as Washington is now. But we can well believe that even though there was no great procession, and though there were no large bands of music or stands filled with thousands of people, or great buildings decorated with flags and bunting, yet the people made Washington know that he was welcome. He was made to feel that he could trust the people to help him in his work of making the young nation so great and strong and safe that it need fear no other nation in the world.

The men whom Washington selected to be near him and to help him with the great questions which were to be settled were wise and loved their country. With their help he acted so wisely and so well that soon people began to feel that the country was safe, and that the freedom for which the colonists had fought would endure.

His wise
helpers.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND THE CAPITAL

The seat of government was soon moved to Philadelphia, where the President and Congress went to carry on their work. Every one was

The
government
moved to
Philadel-
phia.

anxious that a permanent home for the government should be selected. This was not an easy matter to settle, for each section of the country was anxious for the honor of having the men whom the nation chooses to make its laws assemble there.

The site for
the Capital
chosen.

At last, however, it was decided to build a city on the Potomac River, a few miles from Washington's home, and to make that city the home of the government. The men whose duty it was to decide this were anxious to please every one and disappoint no one. They were wise enough to see that a place which was not in the South, North, West, or East, but was near the center of the thirteen states, would be most likely to please everyone. It was known also that George Washington wanted the home of the government to be near his own home, his beloved Mount Vernon.

Gifts for its
building.

The states of Maryland and Virginia together gave to the government a square tract of land, amounting in all to 100 square miles, in which the city was to be built. This land, through which the Potomac River wound its way, was called the District of Columbia. These two states also gave large sums of money with which to begin the building of the city which was to be the capital of the nation.

From all
the states.

When it was settled where the home of the government was to be established, all the states contributed toward the building of the city,

because they knew that the city was to belong to them, to each of the states of the Union, and they wished it to be a beautiful place.

MORE STATES

As our nation has grown older new country has been acquired and new settlements of people have been formed. When these settlements became large and strong and successful, they were admitted as states to the Union. We now have forty-five states, and our flag has forty-five stars in it, instead of only the thirteen it had at first.

Growth in number of states.

Each part of the United States has helped to make the capital city what it is, so that Washington and the District of Columbia belong to no one state nor to any two states, but to every state and all the states. Washington is the National City, and belongs to all the people of the nation.

But the District of Columbia is not ten miles square now, for quite a number of years ago (1846), that part of the District on the Virginia side of the river was given back to that state. The District of Columbia is now made up of the land that was at one time in the state of Maryland and the Potomac River, which washes its shores.

The national city.

In the beginning the city which was built was called the Federal City, but this was soon

changed to Washington, in honor of George Washington. The city of Washington was first occupied as the capital of the nation in the year 1800.

WASHINGTON ELECTED AGAIN

Washington
re-elected.

During the four years in which Washington had been President he had done so well that he was chosen again to the same office. At the end of the eight years the people wanted to choose him once more, but he had been serving them so long as soldier, statesman and President, that he was weary of public life. He wanted to go to his home on the Potomac, his Mount Vernon, to spend the last years of his life there quietly with his friends, unburdened with the cares of state.

His death.

So he returned to his beautiful fields and gardens, which he had left so many years before. There he died, December 14, 1799, loved by all the nation and mourned by all the people as a father.

Mount Vernon is kept much as it was in those days. When you go there think of what it means to you and to us all, that such a man as Washington and men like him lived in the thirteen little colonies, and were brave enough and honest enough to fight and suffer that we might live in peace and happiness.

PART III

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

1. *THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA*

LET us see what this country was that Washington and his fellow patriots were fighting for, and let us see how the thirteen colonies came to be.

There are many different governments in the world, and there are many different nations of people, who differ in the color of their skins, the languages they speak, the laws by which they are governed; who differ in their manners and their modes of living.

There are the Italians, who live in Italy; the Spaniards, who live in Spain; the Germans, who live in Germany; the French, who live in France; the English, who live in England, and others. Each one of these countries is a nation having a government of its own. The language and laws of each differ from the languages and laws of all the rest.

The
distribution
of races
and tongues
and laws.

But our language is the English language, too! Yes, although we have a separate government, and laws different from the English laws, yet we speak the same tongue. This is because most of the colonists, from whom so many of us

are descended, were of English birth. As you have been told, they were Englishmen, and were governed by English laws until they separated themselves from the mother country and made a nation, the United States, for themselves. From them we inherit the English speech.

Old myths
about
America.

All the nations mentioned above are very old. Many, many years ago—before George Washington was born, before white men came here—people did not know that such a great continent as the one on which we live existed. Stories were told among them of a beautiful land far to the west, but they had little faith in these, and were inclined to believe that the land ended with their own continent, and that probably all the rest of the world was water. They knew not where the water ended. For a long time they were too busy about their own countries to find out. Then, too, they thought the distant oceans were filled with terrible monsters, which would destroy their ships and sailors should they venture too far from the land. But just as you, each year and each month and each day, learn something which you did not know before, so the people living then were learning new and wonderful things as time went on. They saw the sun set in the west each night and rise again the next morning in the east. They thought the sun moved round the earth. When, however, they began to think more about it they realized that the earth must

end somewhere or the sun could not get from the west at night to rise again in the east in the morning.

At last some very wise men began to say that the earth was round. Few people believed what these wise men said. They were thought to be crazy. You know this is apt to be the case with us even now; when some one, much wiser than ourselves, discovers some new and heretofore unthought-of fact which we cannot think true, we shield our ignorance by calling him crazy until he proves beyond a doubt that he is right. Then we say, "Oh! of course; that is plain enough." But there was one man, a poor sailor, who believed what the wise men said. He thought, too, of a very good way to prove it. He said, "If the earth is round, why can I not sail in a ship straight into the west, and by sailing continually west finally reach the east shore of our own land?" The name of this poor sailor with such noble ambitions was Christopher Columbus, a man whom now the whole world honors.

Columbus
believed
the earth to
be round.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

Look at the map of Asia to find there the location of India, Constantinople, Damascus and Calcutta. At the time of Columbus, from these places were brought to the more civilized portions of the world rich spices, gorgeous cloths, sparkling jewels and gold. The trade

Why people
wished to
reach India.

Fabled
riches.

with "the East," as these distant places were collectively called, was a most profitable one. People at that time had very extravagant ideas of "the East." Gold and jewels were



CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

thought by some to be almost as plentiful as air. Great caravans traveled from the east, bringing the riches toward the shores of Europe. Gradually, however, one by one, the routes to and from the east became impassable

on account of the ferocious Turks, and it became necessary for the traders and merchants to find some new way of reaching these markets. Columbus hoped to sail into the west and thus reach the east by water.

Columbus was born in Italy, in the year 1436, in the little town of Genoa, on the Mediterranean Sea. What language did he speak as his native speech? As Genoa is on the seacoast, Columbus had from early childhood seen many ships and had talked with many sailors who had taken long and dangerous voyages. Stories of their adventures always interested the boy. He longed for the time when he, too, might sail the waters in a great ship and see strange and wondrous sights.

Columbus
lived by
the sea,

The father of Columbus was a poor man, so his son was put at work as soon as his little hands were large enough and his little muscles strong enough. When the boy was at his work his eyes often turned toward the blue sea, and his mind often dwelt on the stories of his sailor friends. He gave his spare moments to the study of geography. He learned all he could of his own and distant lands. He studied the stars and he learned the use of sailors' instruments. He made many little trips on the ships of his sailor friends, where he learned the names of the ropes and how to pull them, and the names of the different parts of the ship. He learned to draw maps, on which

And studied
to be a
sailor.

he would mark the places he had visited. As he grew older and took his first long voyage in a ship, he was well able to do his share of the work. At last he became so skilful in the art of sailing that he was made captain of a ship, and soon became known as a great navigator.

He finally
obtained
ships.

Columbus now wished to prove that what the wise men said about the earth being round was true. But he was poor, and as hardly anyone would listen to his talk about the possibility of being able to reach the east by sailing west, he could not get money with which to buy ships and to pay sailors to sail them. People thought him crazy. But he felt so sure that he was right that he would not give up, so at last, after many weary years, he was provided with three ships by the King and Queen of Spain—Ferdinand and Isabella—who believed in what he said.

THE NEW WORLD

He sailed in
August,
1492.

Columbus started on his voyage in August, 1492. He sailed for many weeks far into that ocean which was believed to reach to the end of the earth and to be filled with horrible monsters. Often his sailors wished to turn back to Spain. They threatened to kill him if he did not return; but he was brave and hopeful, and cheered them, and promised them that they should soon see land. And at

intervals now the sea and the air around and about the ships began to bring tokens to the sailors which indicated even to the most frightened and incredulous ones their close proximity to some land. Birds, which were known to be land birds, lighted on the masts of the ships

Calmed his frightened sailors.



from time to time. A branch having berries on it was observed floating on the water by the sailors of one of the little boats. A piece of wood which plainly showed that it had been cut by human hands was seen by others of the sailors.

All were now more watchful than ever. During the evening of October 11 Columbus saw a bright light in the distance, and at

last, on the morning of October 12, land was sighted.

And reached
the
Bahamas.

Columbus thought he had reached Asia, on the eastern shore of his own continent. But where were the wonderful cities, the gorgeous gowns, and the jewels and gold? The land before him was one of the group now called the Bahama Islands.

When Columbus returned to Spain he was greatly praised and honored for having discovered, by sailing west, a new and shorter route to Asia. Although he made several other voyages across the Atlantic, he died without knowing that he had discovered a new continent.

Other expedi-
tions.

On the return of Columbus to Spain after his first voyage, other nations, excited by his wonderful tales of the voyage across the unknown ocean, and of the strange land which he had seen, fitted out expeditions for discovery.

JOHN CABOT

The Cabots.

Great Britain employed an Italian, John Cabot by name, to cross the Atlantic in one of her ships. Cabot was the first man to reach the coast of North America, but, like all other people at that time, he thought our continent a part of Asia. He made another trip across the ocean, and his son, who had probably been with him on his first voyage, also came to America on voyages of discovery.

AMERICA

The southern part of our continent was the first to be explored to any extent.

One of the discoverers who proved that South America was not a part of Asia was Americus Vesputius. Vesputius wrote a great deal about the voyages of Columbus and other early discoverers, and published interesting accounts of his own many voyages. In 1507, one year after the death of Columbus, a German professor, in writing about this new land, suggested that it be called America in honor of Americus Vesputius. The suggestion was readily accepted, because everyone supposed that Columbus, as he himself had thought, had merely discovered a new and shorter course between Europe and Asia. It was not known that he had discovered a new continent, but it was known that South America was a separate continent, so South America was called America.

Americus
Vesputius

The naming
of America.

Later, when it became known that North America was not Asia, but, together with South America, formed a separate continent, the name America was applied to the entire continent, the southern portion being called South America and the northern portion North America.

The first permanent settlements in America were made by the Spaniards. These were all south of the territory now making up the United States except in the case of Florida, which was

The first
settlement
in America.

discovered by the Spaniards and held by them for many years.

THE
ENGLISH

The English took no special interest in the New World for many years after the voyages of Columbus and the Cabots. But when they did begin to send ships with settlers and adventurers they claimed North America, because of the discoveries made by John Cabot.

1. BRITAIN

THE
ENGLISH

We know our country consisted at one time of thirteen colonies which belonged to Great Britain. Let us see what these thirteen colonies were, and let us try to learn why English-speaking people came to America to establish colonies. We can understand this better if we know a little about Great Britain and the people living there.

THE
ENGLISH
ISLANDS

If you will look at the map of Europe you will see a little cluster of islands in the Atlantic Ocean not far from the mainland, off the north-west coast. These islands are sometimes called the British Isles, for it is there that the great British nation has established itself. It is a very small country for a great, powerful nation to occupy, is it not? But you can see how secure the English people are in their land, surrounded by water.

From the earliest time the people living on these islands have been great sailors, and now they have more ships on the ocean than any

other nation on the globe. English ships can be found in every port. They take things manufactured in England to exchange for wheat, corn, rice and other food-stuffs needed to feed the English people, and wool, cotton and other materials with which to manufacture their clothing, wood for their houses, and ores and minerals of the earth for their great factories. England is so small in area, and the number of people living there is so great, that they must depend on other countries for the greater part of these things. England has always been anxious to own more land, where her people might go to make themselves homes. Those who go out to such new homes can, it is thought, produce what the home-folks need and exchange wares with their fellow Englishmen on the little islands.

When Englishmen first began to come to this country to settle, the ruler of Great Britain was Queen Elizabeth 1558-1603. She was a good and wise queen, whom most of the English people loved. Many of the rulers of Great Britain had been cruel, unwise and selfish kings, who did not work for the good of their subjects, but tried to have everything for their own luxury and ease. Because of such rulers it happened that the English people were often compelled to do what was very wrong, and what they would not have done had they been allowed to do as they wished.

Two important reasons for colonizing.

In this are found two of the most important reasons why English-speaking people established colonies on the shores of America. They were bold and adventurous sailors, who delighted in exploring new and unknown countries whose soil they could cultivate, whose forests they could cut down, whose iron and precious metals they could mine. The products of their labor they would send to England, thus benefiting themselves and their country at the same time. Loving freedom and hating the unjust rule of cruel kings, they were eager to build homes for themselves in some new land, where they could live according to their own desires, and yet be Englishmen.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH

Raleigh,

Among the foremost men during the reign of Queen Elizabeth was Sir Walter Raleigh, a brave and fearless soldier and a polished and refined gentleman. Anxious to serve his queen, and eager to make his country great and powerful, he thought that an English-speaking nation, a second England, should be established on the shores of America, a country then but little known.

And his expedition.

In 1584 he sent an expedition to the coast of what is now North Carolina. Although this expedition resulted in great suffering and loss of life, Raleigh was not discouraged. He sent

several other expeditions to America, spending a great deal of money on them. But these also were unsuccessful, so his attempt to plant an English-speaking nation in the New World was a failure. His efforts, however, had been watched with interest by the people of England, and the idea of establishing an English settlement in America became widespread. When, therefore, we speak of the men who started the foundations of the English colonies in America we should mention Raleigh first.

After one man has tried to do some brave and unheard of thing, though he may have failed, it is not hard for other men, profiting by his experience, to succeed.

In the early days when Englishmen first thought of making their homes in this country, all the territory between Cape Fear and the Potomac River from the Atlantic Ocean as far



SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

The early settlers did not know how great the continent was,

west as the land reached was called Virginia, in honor of the virgin queen, Elizabeth. No one then realized the great breadth of our continent. When they found that our America was not the continent of Asia, they believed that this land was simply a great number of islands lying in the ocean between Europe and the eastern shore of Asia. Even when people began to realize that America was a separate continent, they still thought that it was very narrow, and that they would be able to find a passage through which they could sail their ships and reach Asia. When the ships of the Europeans first sailed into such rivers as the James, the Potomac, the Delaware, the Hudson or the St. Lawrence the sailors said, "Now we have found the passage for which we have been looking." But when they sailed their ships farther up these rivers, they learned that their passage was barred either by falls or by the shallowness of the water.

JAMESTOWN

The first
Virginians.

About twenty years after Sir Walter Raleigh's unsuccessful attempt to establish a settlement in this country, on May 13, 1607, three ship-loads of tired and worn Englishmen were standing on the soil of Virginia. Their stout little ships were riding at anchor on the James River, which flows into Chesapeake Bay and joins there the waters of the Potomac and other rivers.

Settlement
of
Jamestown.

In a wild and unbroken land, hemmed in on all sides with dense forests where every tree might be a lurking place for a wild and treacherous Indian, these men began the work which resulted in opening the western continent to the distant England. Thousands of miles of stormy waters lay between them and their homes.

They were ill-prepared for their great work ; they had come expecting to find the river beds shining with gold, and the hills and valleys glittering with precious stones. In this way the people in England thought of this distant and unknown Virginia. Instead, they found a rough, rugged country, beautiful, it is true, but covered with forests. The jewels and gold were not to be seen.

Disappoint-
ment of the
settlers.

Disappointed at not finding gold, and having been accustomed at home to an idle life, the greater part of this little band became discouraged and anxious to return to England. Their leaders, however, were brave men. They began to cut down the trees and build rude huts to protect themselves from the rain and cold, and they influenced the men by their example to do the same. These men were the first Virginians, and the little cluster of huts which they built on the James River and called Jamestown, in honor of their king, James I (1603-1625), was the first permanent settlement of English-speaking people in the New World.

They cleared little patches of ground, spaded it and planted a few seeds. But the discontent rife among them was hard to overcome.

JOHN SMITH

John Smith
and his
band.

Had it not been for one man in that little band of Englishmen, a man who was not afraid of work and who was accustomed to command men and have them obey him, this attempt would probably, like that of Raleigh, have been a failure. But Captain John Smith was a brave, daring soldier, and not the man to be beaten. He forced the men to build cabins. He told them that if they did not plant seeds there would be no food for them the coming winter. He sailed up the James River and tramped through the forests. He showed the Indians a mariner's compass, and told them about the stars and the sun and the moon, and he showed them how he could fire his gun and hit some object at a distance with the little leaden bullet. The poor Indians were afraid of him, for they thought he was a wizard come perhaps to destroy them, so they gave him food for his little band.

Captain John Smith learned from the Indians how to plant and raise the native maize, or Indian corn, as the white men called it. On one occasion, when Captain Smith knew there was to be an eclipse of the moon, he told the

Indians that if they did not give him food the moon would become darkened at a certain time. The Indians did not believe him, for they could not see how any man could tell when the moon would become darkened. But when at night the shadow began to cover the bright moon



CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH.

they were frightened, and quickly sent food to the hungry settlers at Jamestown. In these ways Captain John Smith prevented starvation in the little colony.

More adventurers came from England. They were, however, little better than the first in

Still other
colonists.

their willingness to do hard work. The men suffered for want of food. Their huts were not properly built, and they were often cold and wet, while the Indians were at all times dangerous neighbors. But Captain Smith and the other leaders were resolute in their determination to establish a second England in Virginia. They were successful, for, after a few years of hard work and great suffering and danger, ships began to come from England with men better able to contend with the difficulties of pioneer life, and thus the settlement at Jamestown was saved.

Captain
Smith
explored the
coast.

During these first years of trial and hardship Captain Smith made many voyages on the rivers of the new land and on the ocean, both up and down the coast. He sailed up the James River to the falls above the spot where now the city of Richmond is built. He saw the little falls of the Potomac, where Washington fishermen now go to catch black bass. He built his camp fires where the city of Baltimore now stands. He sailed out into the ocean and up the coast to the Delaware River. He followed the New England coast, naming capes and bays. It is said that in three months this bold captain traveled nearly three thousand miles. When, in 1609, Captain Smith returned to England, after two years of hard work, the little settlement at Jamestown was beginning to be strong, and the settlers were beginning to feel more

secure in their new homes. The Captain wrote a history of Virginia, and made a map of the country through which he traveled while on his exploring expeditions. The country north of Long Island had been called North Virginia, but on his map Smith called it New England.

A NEW PLAN

New leaders, no braver than Smith, but wiser perhaps, were sent to Virginia. Idle men who did no work were told they would receive no food, and the vicious and unruly were punished. The colony thus became a place of order and honest work.

Organiza-
tion of the
colony.

In the beginning, whatever food was raised by the hard workers of the little band, or obtained by the leaders from the Indians, was divided among all, so that a man received food whether he did any work or not. This bad plan was now changed. The new leaders said, "He who does no work shall receive no food." So each man found it to his advantage to do his share of the work. Better houses were built, larger clearings in the forests were made, the Indian corn was cultivated, and the discontented soon found that in their work their discontent vanished.

ENGLISH WOMEN

During the first few years of English settlement in America there were no white women in

Women
colonists.

Virginia. Jamestown was a town of men who had to cook their own meals and attend to their own little cabins. When at night, tired after a hard day's work, they returned to their firesides, no smiling, gentle faces were there to welcome and cheer them. In 1619 a ship load of women came from England to give their aid to their stronger brothers. The women of England began to do their share in the building of another England, in America. The men became more contented and happy. They now took pride in making their cabins more comfortable and homelike, and in clearing the land surrounding their homes for the cultivation of beans, maize and other foods. The coming of the women and the establishment of pleasant home life caused the men to look upon Virginia, and not the distant England, as their permanent home. All did what they could to make their settlement in the New World as attractive and pleasant for themselves and their families as possible.

TOBACCO

The English
first use
tobacco.

When Sir Walter Raleigh (1584) sent his expeditions to North Carolina the Indians were found chewing and smoking the leaves of a plant. The Englishmen called the plant tobacco, from the word "tabaco" by which some of the Indians designated the pipe in which the

broken leaves were smoked. Some of this tobacco was taken back to England, where the people began to take pleasure in astonishing their friends by smoking it and puffing the smoke from their mouths. The demand for it soon became very great, for almost every one wished to try this new, strange weed.

So, too, the settlers at Jamestown saw the Indians using tobacco, which they cultivated in considerable quantities. The English soon discovered that the soil of Virginia was well suited for tobacco raising, and, as the people at home were anxious to get tobacco, the settlers began to turn their attention to supplying the demand.

As other people came over from England from time to time, the colony gradually grew larger. The ships which brought settlers were sent back loaded with tobacco, for the settlers soon found that they could trade tobacco in England for such things as they needed in Virginia. Ships loaded with food, clothing, furniture, and indeed with anything which the settlers wanted, were sent from England, and the cargoes were given to the settlers in exchange for the much prized tobacco. Well-to-do, hard working farmers in England saw that they could become rich by going to Virginia and raising tobacco.

Rise of trade between the colonies and the mother country.

If one settler had something which his neighbor wanted, he sold it to him for so many

Tobacco as money.

pounds of tobacco. In those early days tobacco was used as money in the colony.

PLANTATIONS

Its growth
on planta-
tions.

The demand for tobacco became so great in England that the settlers in Virginia devoted most of their energies to raising it. The lowlands near the rivers were soon turned into great tobacco farms. These farms were called plantations, and the farmers were called planters. As the country near Jamestown became covered with plantations, the new settlers who came from time to time settled in other parts of Virginia. They sailed further up the James and ventured on other rivers. Up the creeks, and on little bays or at convenient bends of streams, little towns were built where ships from England could unload their cargoes and be filled with tobacco for the consumers in England.

BOROUGHES

Boroughs.

Usually each of these little towns consisted of only a few cabins, a church and a store or two perhaps, where the planters could get food and clothing in exchange for the tobacco raised on the surrounding plantations. Each little settlement with the plantations near it was called a borough. In a short time there were eleven such boroughs in the new colony of Virginia.

BOND-SERVANTS

Since there is a great deal of work connected with tobacco raising, and because nearly all the settlers wanted to clear land and start plantations, they needed many men to help them. So the English began to send ships over to Virginia with prisoners from the English jails, or poor, idle workmen found in the large cities of Great Britain. The English rented these men to the planters for a term of years for a certain sum of money or a certain quantity of tobacco. They worked for the planters on the plantations, receiving in return what food and clothing they needed. They received no pay. They were for the time being slaves. Such laborers are called bond-servants. Often innocent working men, going from their work or walking with their families, were forced on board a ship in England and taken to Virginia to be rented to the planters as bond-servants.

When a bond-servant had worked the term of years for which he had been rented, he became free. He could clear the land for a plantation of his own, where he could raise tobacco, and perhaps, in his turn, rent bond-servants to help him in his work. In this way many of the idle and bad men of England learned to lead better lives. And the innocent men who had been taken to Virginia against their will were able to send for their families at home and estab-

Bond-servants.

They became free.

lish themselves in pleasant homes in this new country. Large numbers of these bond-servants were brought to Virginia in the course of a few years.

SLAVES

The arrival
of negroes,

One day, in 1619, a ship sailed into Chesapeake Bay on which were a number of black people from Africa, in chains. The white men called these Africans "negroes," from the Latin word "niger," meaning black.

And their
enslave-
ment.

These negroes had been captured in Africa and had been brought to Virginia to be sold to the planters as slaves. Unlike the bond-servants, they did not become free after a certain number of years. They were slaves as long as they lived, and their children, too, were slaves, and were made to work on the plantations as soon as their little muscles were strong enough.

These Africans were savages and very ignorant. But they were very strong, and able to do a great deal of work. As Africa is a hot country, those Africans who were brought to this country as slaves did not suffer on account of the long Virginia summers, because they were used to the hot sun. Few people thought it was wrong to capture these negroes and sell them as slaves, so the slave trade became a very prosperous business, both for

the men who brought the negroes to America and for the planters who bought them for work on their great plantations. This was the real beginning of the slave trade in this country, although nearly one hundred years before, on about that same spot, an attempt was made by the Spanish to establish a settlement with slaves. Large numbers of slaves were now brought to this country, more plantations were cleared and planted with tobacco, new settlements were made, so Virginia fast became a very prosperous colony of Great Britain.

INDIANS

When the Englishmen first came to Virginia the forests were inhabited by Indians, who were wild and very cruel. While Captain John Smith remained they were not very troublesome, because they feared this man. But the Indians saw that their land was being taken from them, and they saw their forests, where they had roamed at will, being cut down. On the rivers where they had fished, and where they had glided up and down in their little canoes, they now saw great ships with big white sails. The Englishmen at first treated the Indians well, but as they could easily be cheated the white men were inclined to impose on them.

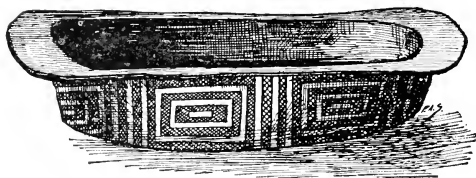
The Indians
of Virginia.

The Indians then began to annoy the white

Their
hostility
toward the
settlers.

men and do what they could to drive them out of the country. They murdered the planters, burned their homes, killed their cattle, and destroyed their plantations. Sometimes the settlers united and made war against them, and drove them far into the forests. Then perhaps the white men would be left unmolested for years to work their plantations. But when new plantations were made, distant from the little towns, the Indians again became so troublesome that the lives of the settlers were never secure. Sometimes an entire town would be destroyed by these wild men; the inhabitants would be killed, and all the houses burned.

The best men in the colony tried to prevent these attacks by buying the land from the Indians. But the Indians were treacherous, and often when they appeared to be most friendly



INDIAN EARTHENWARE.
From a mound in Arkansas.

they were plotting for the destruction of the white men. Until after the war of the Revolution the Indians and white men were

fighting one another from time to time. The settlers had to be constantly on their guard, especially when they were not near a town or in a thickly settled borough. As the settlements of the white men became larger and stronger,

the Indians were gradually driven further back into the forests and mountains. Then the Virginians living in towns near the rivers and the shores of Chesapeake Bay were not much troubled by them.

HOUSE OF BURGESSES

At first affairs in the Virginia colony were managed by a company of rich men in England. When, however, the colony became stronger and more prosperous, the King of England, James I, began to meddle with the government of Virginia. The settlers had been accustomed when in England to have some voice in the government, so they thought they ought to have similar privileges in Virginia. They thought they should not be called on to contribute money for the support of the colony unless they also had the right to say how that money should be spent. So loud were they in demanding this right that the company in England allowed them to have a legislature. Each one of the boroughs about which you have been told was to send two of its representative men to this legislature, where, when assembled, they formed the House of Burgesses or the House of Representatives. The first House of Burgesses met at Jamestown on July 30, 1619. We should always remember this date, for in that first meeting the spirit

The first
House of
Burgesses.

First expres-
sion of the
spirit of
freedom of
the Ameri-
can colonies.

of freedom of the American colonies found expression. This spirit grew in Virginia and other colonies until it resulted in the establishment of the United States as a separate government.

Royal gov-
ernors to
Virginia.

James I, who died in 1625, was succeeded by his son Charles, who became King of England as Charles I (1625-1649). King Charles had so many serious matters at home to take his attention that for a few years he did not give much thought to the settlement of Englishmen in America. The king, however, finally became interested in the Virginia settlement, and wished to derive some benefit from it, so he dissolved the Virginia Company in England, whose members were quarreling among themselves, and sent, in 1629, the first royal governor to Virginia.

The House of Burgesses could make many laws, but if the king and his governor did not think these laws were what they should be, the colony could not be governed by them.

The governors were changed from time to time. Some of the governors were good, wise men, who were in sympathy with the colonists, and let them govern themselves much as they pleased. Others were cruel, unjust men, who would not give the colonists their rights. This was sure to cause trouble. The colonists insisted that they should have the power to determine how much money was to be collected by them and how it was to be spent

for the good of the colony. They insisted that they were to make laws by which they were to be governed, while the governor insisted that the colonists should do as he might direct.

From 1649 to 1660 there was no king in England. The country was ruled to a great extent by the people, with Oliver Cromwell, and later his son, at the head of the government as protector. This period was called the period of the Commonwealth. In 1660, however, Charles, son of Charles I, was placed on the throne as King Charles II (1660-1685).

The Commonwealth in England.



A VIRGINIA CAVALIER.

In 1676, when William Berkeley was the governor of Virginia, the colonists were so badly treated that they took up arms against him and drove him out of Jamestown. But receiving aid from England, he marched against the little band of colonists. When the colonists, who were led by a man named Bacon, saw they could not hold Jamestown, they burned the town to prevent the governor from getting possession of it.

William Berkeley.

Bacon at one time nearly succeeded in driving the governor and his followers out of Virginia. Had he succeeded in this, his plan was to establish Virginia as a little nation free

Bacon's Rebellion.

from England. But the king sent over more soldiers to support his governor, and Bacon died of fever soon afterward, so, as there was no one who seemed to have the courage and ability to carry on the rebellion, the royal governor was in the end victorious. After this he was more cruel and unjust than ever. Finally, in 1677, the complaints became so strong against him that he was recalled to England and another man sent in his place.

We should
honor
Bacon.

Bacon was called a traitor, and his attempt to help the colonists was called a rebellion. But we, in this day, should honor him for trying to make the rule of the governors less cruel and the lives of the settlers freer and happier.

This trouble between Bacon and Governor Berkeley happened just one hundred years before the Declaration of Independence was issued by the thirteen colonies.

Jamestown was never rebuilt. The capital was in time moved to Williamsburg, where it remained until it was established in Richmond, now the capital of the state of Virginia. We can see today some of the ruins of Jamestown, the first English settlement in America.

Troubles
not settled
till the
Revolution.

Although other governors sent to Virginia were better men than Berkeley, yet the trouble between the colonists and the king's governors continued until the Revolution.

3. MASSACHUSETTS

Let us see how the other colonies were born and grew strong enough to declare themselves free, and, with Virginia, finally establish themselves as the United States.

One of the rights which every one in this country enjoys is that of worshipping God as he thinks best. A man may go to church where he pleases, and need not pay money toward the support of any church, against his will.

Religious
freedom in
the
United
States.

When, in 1585, Englishmen began to think of establishing colonies in America there was but one recognized religion in England. All the people were forced to worship according to the forms of this religion. Every one was called on to go to church and to help support the church. People who did not do so were very severely punished. The ruler of Great Britain was the head of the church as well as of the government of the country.

Formerly in
England the
form of
religion was
established
by law.

The rules of the church were very strict, and there were a great many ceremonies connected with the service. During the reign of Queen Elizabeth the number of people who thought there were too many ceremonies connected with the service began to grow very large.

PURITANS

These people thought the service should be made more simple, and sought to lessen the

The rise of
Puritans.

number of ceremonies. They called this "purifying" the church, and for this reason they came to be known as Puritans. Some of the Puritans even dared to say that the queen was not the head of the church, but this was considered treason, and was punished as such. They determined to leave the old church, that they might worship God as they pleased. It was thought very wrong for anyone to want to leave the old established church. Those who did so had to meet in secret places to hold their church services. They were often driven from their meeting places and some of them were thrown into jail, and sometimes their leaders were exiled from England.

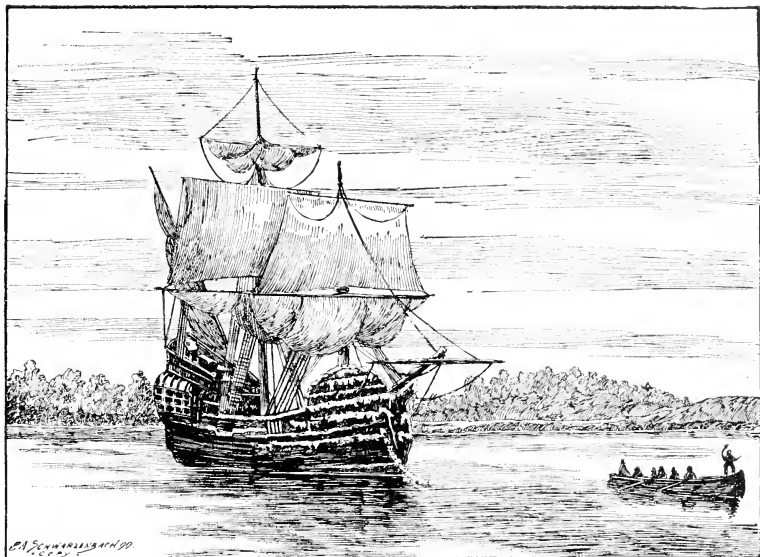
This quarrel between the extreme Puritans and the old Church of England continued many years. The Church of England was not willing that the Puritans should worship as they pleased. The Puritans would not give up their right to do so.

The Puritans left
England for
Holland.

At last, in 1608, when Captain John Smith and his fellow Englishmen were struggling to establish a settlement in Virginia, a little band of Puritans, men, women and children, left their homes in England and went to Holland, where they could worship God as they pleased. Holland was a very different country from England. The people were strange and spoke a strange language, but they were kind to the Englishmen, and tried to make them feel at home.

When the Puritans reached Holland nearly all of them were very poor, for it was not an easy matter for so many people to leave England at one time and get a proper value for their homes, farm implements and cattle. It was hard for them to make a living in a

Their sufferings.



THE MAYFLOWER.

strange land, so they often suffered for want of food. Notwithstanding this they were happy, because they could worship God as they thought best.

Within a few years there were more than a thousand of these brave English Puritans living in Holland. But they were Englishmen,

and loved their country and its customs. They were afraid that should they continue to live in Holland they would become less like Englishmen and more like the people of Holland. They knew that their children, growing up in a place where a language different from their own was spoken, would be likely to forget the English language. They would come to look on Holland and not England as their home. Reports came to them of the successful establishment of a colony in Virginia. "Why can we not go to this new land and build up a little England for ourselves, where we can worship God as we please and yet be Englishmen?" they said; but that land was so far off, and the dangers of the trip were so many, that they dreaded to make the attempt.

PILGRIMS

They
became
Pilgrims,

At last it was decided that a little company of them should make the venture and become Pilgrims, wanderers seeking a home where they could worship God as they thought best.

In November, 1620, one hundred and two of these brave Pilgrims were anchored in their little ship "Mayflower" near Cape Cod, off the New England coast

The Pilgrims had left Holland in a ship called the "Speedwell," and had been joined by the "Mayflower" off the coast of England.

The "Speedwell" proving unseaworthy, the Pilgrims on board were transferred to the "Mayflower," which made the long and dangerous voyage alone.

Before landing on this new and unknown land the Pilgrims held a service on their little ship, giving thanks to God that they had made the long voyage of sixty-three days in safety. They then decided how they should govern themselves in their new home, and wrote down the laws they decided on. These laws were their constitution, and these they promised to obey. This was the first body of laws made by the people themselves, by which any people living in America were governed. The Pilgrims elected John Carver to be their first governor.

PLYMOUTH

Exploring the coast for a suitable place to land and begin the building of their homes, they decided on a place which Captain John Smith had called Plymouth on his map. Strange it is that many of these Pilgrims had lived in a town called Plymouth, in England, before they went to Holland; so they did not change the name. On the 22d of December, 1620, the little band landed on the New England shore. The ground was covered with snow, and the air was cold and biting. But their hearts were glad that they were at last

And
landed at
Plymouth.

on soil where they would not be put in jail or be otherwise persecuted for thinking as they liked. Here they could have their own religion, and still be Englishmen and live as Englishmen lived at home in Old England.

Their
bravery.

How brave were these hundred Pilgrims! They had left friends, country and home because they would not do what they thought was wrong, and had come to live in a wild, unknown land, surrounded by all the dangers of cold, hunger, and the wild Indians. The long, cold months before the snow had left the hills and before the early spring flowers gladdened their eyes were hard ones. More than half the Pilgrims were lying in their graves when nature began to rouse herself from her long sleep. But when the Mayflower returned to England, there was not a single Pilgrim who was not brave enough to stay with his fellow-workers in Plymouth.

Among the dead was Governor Carver. The little colony elected in his place William Bradford.

Their first
summer in
Plymouth.

The Pilgrims, who treated the Indians kindly and fairly, learned from them how to raise Indian corn. During the first summer they strengthened their homes and made them warmer and more comfortable. They were also able to raise considerable corn, wheat and other articles of food for the long, cold winter that was to follow. In the center of their

little cluster of huts was built their church. Although their lives were hard and full of suffering, yet they loved their little Plymouth, and were happy.

The found-
ing of
Salem.

During the years that the Pilgrims had been exiled in Holland, and while they were building their New England homes and making Plymouth a safe and happy place, the Puritans were becoming very strong in Old England. A little band of them, led by John Endicott, came to New England in 1628 and settled at a place which they called Salem, a word meaning "peace."

MASSACHUSETTS BAY

In this same year, 1628, a great company of wealthy and prosperous Puritans was formed in England for the purpose of sending settlers to the New England coast, across the ocean. The king, Charles I (1625-1649), the next king after James I, gave to this company, which was called the Company of Massachusetts Bay, the right to govern themselves as they wished. They were, however, not to make any laws which opposed the laws of England. The Massachusetts Company bought all the land extending across the continent between the Charles and Merrimac rivers. A company called the Plymouth Company, which as early as 1608 had, without success, attempted to plant colonies in America, sold it to them.

The
Company of
Massachu-
setts Bay.

Many new
settlers.

Two years after the Massachusetts Bay Company obtained its charter from the King of England, eleven ships, carrying nearly a thousand settlers, left different parts of England for the shores of Massachusetts Bay. The first governor of these settlers was John Winthrop, a wise, good and brave man, who knew how to treat the Indians so that they would be friendly, and who knew, also, how to govern the colonists and make them contented and happy. Soon several little towns were built on Massachusetts Bay.

BOSTON

The
founding of
Boston.

Soon after Governor Winthrop arrived in New England he made his home on a little peninsula stretching out into the waters of Massachusetts Bay. The little town built there was afterwards called Boston, after a town in Old England where some of the settlers had lived before coming to America. Boston became the capital of the little colony, and has ever since then been the most important city in Massachusetts.

TOWNS

When a ship came to the New England shores it usually had on board families belonging to the same parish in Old England, who

had decided to move in a body to the new world, bringing with them their minister. When they landed they built their little village with its church in the center, and there their minister continued to preach to them and pray with them as he had done in England. In this way the country around Massachusetts Bay became dotted here and there with little settlements, each with its own church and its own minister. The settlers cleared the land near each settlement for farming purposes. Each little settlement, with its surrounding farms, was called a town. The settlers in each town met at the church not only on Sundays, but at other times, to elect a new minister, or to admit new members into the congregation. And it was at the church, too, that they met to decide how much money they should collect from all the settlers of the town to pay for a new road, a bridge over the creek, or a school-house.

The growth of little villages.

What formed a town.

THE CHURCH

When the Puritans were in England they had belonged to the Church of England, and had been compelled against their will to do as the church wished. When they had been in America a short time they left the Church of England entirely, as the Pilgrims had done before they fled to Holland.

The Puritans did not allow religious freedom.

After the Puritans had left the Church of

But sent
away those
differing
from
themselves
in faith.

England they would not let any one of their number follow that form of worship. If by chance some settler preferred the forms of the Church of England, and desired to worship as he had been accustomed to do in England, he was not allowed to stay in the colony, but was sent back across the ocean.

The Puritans had suffered so much to have their own church that they were afraid to let the old form of worship obtain any footing in their little colony. Perhaps they were too strict when they sent the settlers back to England for not believing as they did. They should have remembered what they had been made to suffer while seeking the right to worship God as they pleased, and they should have allowed everyone to do as he liked so far as the question of religion was concerned, whether agreeing with him or not.

FARMS

The Massa-
chusetts
soil and its
products.

The Massachusetts colonists could not raise tobacco, as the Virginians did, because the soil was not suitable and the winters were too long and too cold. For this reason there were no great plantations in New England. The land was divided into little farms, where the settlers raised wheat and barley, and peas and other vegetables. They found it was so easy to cultivate the Indian corn that they devoted much of

their energies to planting and raising that grain. As the colony grew larger and stronger the settlers were able to raise more corn and other grain than they needed. Ships which brought new settlers were sent back to England loaded with the products of the fields, which were to be exchanged for such things as they needed and had to get from England. These ships also carried lumber, and the furs of wild animals from the forests, and great quantities of fish from the waters near the settlements. All these were sent to England in exchange for other kinds of food, for furniture and for books. Cows and horses and pigs were brought from England, and the colonists began to live much as they had lived in the old country. Now, however, they were governing themselves and they had their own religion.

The traffic
of the
Puritans
with the
old country.

You can see why in New England nearly every one of the settlers was a farmer or a fisherman, or a little storekeeper, and why each man did his own work, with the help, perhaps, of his sons. His wife and daughters took care of the little home; they milked the cows and made the milk into butter and cheese. The New England women were never idle. During the day, after the regular house work was over, and at evening when the husband and brothers had returned from the fields or had drawn their fishing-boats up on the shore for the night, the women were busily

Their plain
and frugal
life,

And
industrious
habits.



PURITAN COSTUME.

engaged in making clothes for themselves, the men and the children. When a young girl was married she took pride in showing how much homespun clothing, how many sheets and blankets, table cloths and other necessary household articles she had for her housekeeping on some little clearing. When, on Sunday, the Puritans came from all parts of the settlement to the little church, the men carried their guns for a protection against a possible attack of some wild Indian.

SLAVES AND BOND-SERVANTS

Because the Puritans lived in this way there was little need for servants in New

Their "help"
mainly from
neighbors'
families.

England. If a farmer found that he could not do all his work with the help of his sons, he would take the son of some neighboring farmer into his family. He treated this boy as he did his own sons, giving him his food, his clothing, and, of course, a little pay besides. This farmer's son was considered one of the family for which he worked, and was not looked on as a servant. There were a few bond-servants, and in time also a few slaves, but the Puritans did not feel the need of such help.

THE GENERAL COURT

Bond-servants and slaves had no voice in the government. During the early years of the colony none but church members were allowed to vote for governor, or for any of the colony's officers, or to help determine what money should be collected for improvements in the colony. At that time all the male church members met to determine these things. But as the colony grew larger, and more settlements were formed, each little town chose its representative men to meet at the capital, Boston, to arrange matters for the good of all the people. This meeting was called the General Court.

Male church members conducted the government.



PURITAN COSTUME.

You see this was much like the government of Virginia, with its House of Burgesses, but the men of Massachusetts elected their own governor, while the King of England named the man who should be governor of Virginia.

The General Court.

Don't you think the settlers of a colony, the men who made the long, dangerous trip across the ocean, who broke the soil and planted seeds and raised crops, and who built their own little homes, were better able to determine

who should be their governor than a king several thousand miles away, who did not care for the colony except to make something out of it?

If the kings of England had not always wanted to manage affairs just to suit their own pleasure, but had let the colonists take care of themselves a little more, there would have been no Revolution. We should probably have remained subjects of Great Britain. So, perhaps, we should be glad that the kings were so selfish. Otherwise our United States might not have existed.

The success
of the
colonies
brought out
many new
settlers.

The Massachusetts colony was so successful, and the people were so happy in their new life of free church and free government, that ship load after ship load of Puritans came from old England to establish little settlements. The colony at Plymouth, too, was growing, and several settlements had been established near and around it.

THE COLONY OF MASSACHUSETTS

The Plymouth farmers were much poorer than those of Massachusetts Bay, because they had been compelled to leave their homes hurriedly. The colonists who formed the Massachusetts Bay settlements had left home of their own free will, and had been able to take their household effects with them. Though for

this reason the Plymouth colony grew much more slowly than that of Massachusetts Bay, yet in time the farms of the one colony began to reach the farms of the other, so it was decided to unite the two for the general good of all. This was done in the year 1691, and the two colonies together became the colony of Massachusetts, with many little settlements and a large number of settlers.

Union of the
Plymouth
and Massa-
chusetts Bay
colonies.

VIRGINIA AND MASSACHUSETTS

You now know how two of the American colonies were born and were growing strong and prosperous—Virginia in the South and Massachusetts in the North. And you have seen how the settlers of one came to the New World to find riches and wealth and those of the other to find freedom in religion.

Though the Virginians found that there was neither gold nor jewels for them, they soon discovered that there was a great deal of money to be made by raising tobacco in the rich Virginia soil. Large plantations were laid out, the bond-servants and slaves doing most of the work, while the planters directed them. Surrounded by plantations of tobacco, and having many slaves to work for them, the Virginians became rich. They built for themselves great mansions, sometimes with brick brought from England, and there, under the

Object of
the Virginia
settlers.

southern sun, their lives were to a great extent luxurious and easy.

Object of
the
Puritans.

On the contrary, in the North, the Puritans came to America for freedom and not for wealth. The winters were long and cold, and the soil was rocky and needed most careful attention before it would yield even corn, which is a very hardy plant. There were no great plantations, and few slaves. Each man did his own work, so New England became a land of farms and little settlements. Life with the New England farmers was a rough and hard one. They lived in little houses, built usually of wood cut from their forests, in which they dwelt contented and happy, not seeking wealth, but insisting on having their own religion and their own government.

Yet both
loved
freedom.

How different were these first two colonies! And yet in each the colonists were becoming accustomed to depend on themselves for food, shelter and protection from the dangers of a new country, and were always restless when interfered with by the rulers of England.

These two colonies were far apart, but both were colonies of Great Britain, and both were growing and developing, and preparing themselves for the time when they could take matters into their own hands and establish themselves as a part of a free and independent nation.

4. NEW YORK

You now know that the Pilgrims came to New England from Holland, and that one reason for this was because they were afraid their children would become Dutchmen, and would forget England and the English language.

The Dutch had for some years been sending ships to the coast of America to catch fish, which were so plentiful there, and to trade trinkets with the Indians for furs, but they had not attempted to plant a settlement in the New World. When, however, they learned of the success of the Pilgrims who had lived with them, they said to themselves, "Why should not we, too, have colonies in America?" Virginia and New England belonged to Great Britain, which claimed, also, the land between these two settlements. But the Dutch did not recognize this claim. They said, "America does not belong to the English; it belongs to the Indians. If we buy the land of the Indians and establish settlements over there, England can have nothing to do with it at all."

The Dutch determine to establish settlements in the New World.

HENRY HUDSON

The Dutch had another claim to land in America. While Captain John Smith and his fellow Virginians were building Jamestown, and

Henry
Hudson
sailed up a
river.

at the time when the Puritans were leaving England for Holland, an English sailor, Henry Hudson, was employed by the Dutch to make voyages of discovery in America. In the hope of finding a passage through the continent by which ships might sail from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, he sailed up a river which is now called the Hudson in his honor. He did not succeed in reaching the Pacific, of course, but he saw and was impressed by the fine country through which the Hudson flows.

The Dutch did not forget what he told them on his return. They remembered that he had brought great quantities of valuable furs to Holland, and now they determined to establish a colony on the banks of the Hudson, so that they could get more furs from the Indians.

The Dutch
claimed the
country
through
which the
river flows.

They did not ask England's consent to establish a colony in the New World. They claimed that the country through which the Hudson River flows belonged to them, because Henry Hudson, who sailed in their ship, had discovered it.

NEW NETHERLANDS

A great portion of the city of New York, the largest city in the United States, is built on an island, called Manhattan Island, at the mouth of the Hudson River. In 1626, the Dutch bought this island from the Indians for trinkets which would, perhaps, be worth today about

twenty-five dollars. They built there a little town, which they called New Amsterdam, after a large city of their own country across the ocean, called Amsterdam.

All the land between the Connecticut and Delaware Rivers was claimed by the Dutch, under the name of New Netherlands.

THE FUR TRADE

The Dutch did not expect to find gold and riches lying on the ground to be picked up at will, nor did they come to this country because they were dissatisfied with affairs at home. They came because they knew the forests were filled with wild animals, and that those wild animals were covered with warm, furry skins, which, if taken to the old country, would be very valuable. The Dutch realized that if they could get these furs for nothing by killing the animals, or very cheap by trading beads and looking-glasses and other like things for them, they could make a great deal of money in a very easy way.

The purpose
of the
Dutch.

They did not attempt to till the soil. They built their little town of New Amsterdam, and then began to get all the furs they could, either by killing the animals or by trading with the Indians. The Indians were pleased with the Dutch, for these men had bought their island of them, and they gave them pretty things for

Their
dealings
with the
Indians.

the furs they brought in. Between the Dutch and the Indians there was no trouble at first.

Success of
the Dutch
settlers.

The first Dutch settlers were so successful in their fur business that soon other Dutchmen came to New Netherlands, and also many Englishmen and people from other countries. New settlements were built further up the Hudson, nearer the Indians, and on the Delaware River, also, trading posts were established.

DUTCH TOWNS

Quaint
Dutch towns
and houses.

The Virginians lived on plantations, the settlers of Massachusetts lived on little farms, but the Dutch lived in towns. And what funny towns they were! The streets of New Amsterdam were very narrow and crooked. The houses, which were built of brick brought from far across the ocean, had steep, high roofs, with little windows, which looked like great eyes keeping watch to see that no hostile ships sailed into the bay. Each little house had its porch in front, overlooking the street. On these stoops, as they were called, the men at night sat smoking their long pipes and chatting in Dutch with their neighbors. Sometimes, too, the women would join their



DUTCH BURGHER COSTUME.

husbands in these evening visits. But the Dutch women liked to keep everything so clean about the house that they did not find much time for idle talk. They scrubbed and scoured their floors, walls, tables and dishes until everything looked as bright and clean as it could. Perhaps this is why the men went out of doors to smoke and exchange the news of the day. Perhaps they feared to get a speck of dirt on the snow-white floors. Some of the old Dutch houses can still be seen in New York city.



DUTCH BURGHER COSTUME

LANDED PROPRIETORS

The soil in the forest was very rich. After all the animals near the settlements had been killed, and much of the wood had been sent to Holland, the Dutchmen began to think of cultivating the ground and making farms. The settlers or traders already in New Netherlands were so anxious to make money out of the fur trade that they did not care to devote any of their time to the cultivation of the soil. A

The Dutchmen determined to make farms.

The landed
proprietors.

strip of land sixteen miles wide was, therefore, promised to anyone who would bring to the new colony fifty settlers. At a time when people in many countries were willing to establish homes in a new land, if they could only get there, it was not a difficult matter for some enterprising man with money to gather together a little company of fifty people. Very soon the banks of the Hudson became peopled with tillers of the soil. The man to whom the land had been given for bringing the fifty settlers was called a proprietor, who ruled his little settlement of people himself. He built himself a great, fine house, where he lived in ease, while his fifty settlers cut down the trees and cultivated the soil. Those who had come to New Amsterdam at his expense worked for the proprietor for several years without pay, and in that way learned the ways of the Dutch colony. At the same time they made the proprietor's land very valuable.

The small
farmers.

When these men had learned how to make a success of farming, and when if they had come from some other country than Holland they had learned the Dutch language, they left the man who had brought them over and established themselves on farms of their own. Perhaps they would rent a little patch of land from the proprietor, and establish themselves on the land where they had worked for him, as his servants. Then the fine mansion and

grounds of the proprietor were in time surrounded by many little farms. Each had houses and barns of its own. The proprietor was looked up to by his former servants, and was a great man in the country. In this way New Netherlands became a farming colony as well as one of trade. Many of the families living in New York today can trace their ancestry back to those early farmers, and some of the great farms established at that time are still owned by their descendants.

DUTCH GOVERNOR

In 1626, the Dutch Republic sent Governor Minuet to New Netherlands to manage affairs in the colony. The Dutch colonists were governed much as they had been at home, and as they were pretty well satisfied with their treatment, there was little complaint. Everything went well, and the colony was prosperous under the rule of Governor Minuet.

Character of
the Dutch
governors.

With other governors, however, New Netherlands did not prosper so well. Governor Keift was an unwise man and a dishonest one, too. He began to give the Indians rum for their furs. As the Indians liked this rum, they would do anything to get it. The fiery liquor made them savage and cruel, and they attacked the Dutch settlers and killed many of them. Then, too, the governor demanded that

the Indians should give the white men a quantity of furs every now and then for the privilege of trading with them. Of course, the Indians did not like to do this. They knew the white men were making more by the fur trade than they were. They became very dangerous. But finally, when they began to burn the villages of the settlers and to murder the people, the governor determined to make war on them. He did not like to do this of his own accord, because the settlers seemed to think he was to blame for all the trouble with the Indians. So he called together twelve of the representative men to help him decide what to do. These men could not come to an understanding with the governor, so they were dismissed by him. Yet they had a taste of helping to decide matters in the colony and, as this is the first instance of a representative government in New York, the date of August 29, 1641, should not be forgotten. The Indians became more and more cruel, and murdered many of the settlers. At last the governor made war on them, and for several years there was bloodshed between the white men and their Indian neighbors.

Twelve representatives advised the governor.

PETER STUYVESANT

In 1647 Governor Keift became so disliked by the colonists that he was recalled, and

Peter Stuyvesant was sent in his place from Holland.

Peter Stuyvesant was a very strict, harsh man, but he was just to the Indians and treated them well, causing them to become friendly with the Dutch again. Though Stuyvesant was able to straighten things out in the little colony, yet the colonists did not like his stern rule. They did not forget their twelve select men chosen in 1641 to consult with the governor. They heard of the General Court of Massachusetts and the House of Burgesses of Virginia. Fierce quarrels were waged between them and Governor Stuyvesant. They began to demand that they, too, should be allowed to have a House of Representatives, which should help to govern the colony.

Peter
Stuyvesant.

And his
quarrel
with the
colonists.

When this quarrel had grown most bitter the English began to interfere with the little Dutch colony of New Netherlands. "What's this?" the English king said. "A Dutch colony on my American shore! What right have the Dutch in America? That land belongs to me, and the furs, too, which the Dutchmen are buying from the Indians for almost nothing and selling in Holland for so much money."

English in-
terference.

NEW YORK

So in 1664, the king of England, Charles II, gave the little colony to his brother the Duke

of York and told him he could do with it as he pleased. Don't you think it was rather strange for a man to give something away which did not belong to him? But this was a very common thing for kings to do.

The Duke
of York
gained
possession.

The Duke of York, however, did not think the Dutch would be willing to let him take their colony. So a large fleet was sent to America. Governor Stuyvesant himself made a great show of defending the colony, and was very angry that anyone should dare to take it from him. Yet so many of the colonists were Englishmen, and they as well as the Dutch settlers were so dissatisfied with the way they had been treated, that the Duke of York did not have much difficulty in gaining possession of New Amsterdam. In this way it happened that the English flag was raised in place of that of Holland in New Netherlands.

And the
name New
Amsterdam
was changed
to
New York.

The name New Amsterdam was changed to New York. The whole colony was called by that name, too. A few years later, when there was trouble across the ocean between England and Holland, the colony came under Dutch rule again. This was for a short time only, for the trouble between the mother countries being settled, the colony of New Amsterdam was given by the Dutch government to England.

The town of New York, as well as the whole colony far up the Hudson River, grew larger and richer, until today New York City is the

largest and richest city in the United States, and the state of New York is called the Empire State.

After the Duke of York became the proprietor of New York, and before he became King of England as James II (1685-1688), he made many promises to the colonists. This led them to think that they would receive fair treatment from him when he became king. But James II seemed to think that promises made while Duke of York were not binding. He did not believe in giving the colonists any power to govern themselves. The spirit of freedom, however, was growing in New York, as well as in Virginia and Massachusetts, and after James's death, when there were other rulers in England, the New York colonists gained the right to have a House of Representatives of their own. But England treated New York no better than she did her other colonies, so there was constant trouble between the colony and the royal governors.

The Duke of York's false promises.

Growth of the spirit of freedom.

5. MARYLAND

The Puritans were not the only people in England who were badly treated because of their religious belief. The Catholics, who neither belonged to the Church of England nor believed as the Puritans believed, were not allowed to worship God in peace in the manner which they thought right.

THE CALVERTS

In Maryland
Lord
Baltimore
established
a colony for
Roman
Catholics.

Among the Catholics of England was one man who wished to establish a colony in America where the Catholics would not be troubled either by the Church of England or by the Puritans. This man was George Calvert, whom the English king, James I, had honored with the title of Lord Baltimore.

George Calvert first attempted, in 1621, to form a settlement in Newfoundland, and for that purpose went there in 1627 with his family and many followers. The soil being poor and the climate cold, he was unsuccessful. However, he did not abandon his purpose to form a colony.

Exploring the country on the north shore of the Potomac River, and, finding it suitable in every respect for the establishment of a colony, he sought and obtained from Charles I a grant to a great territory. This land, which lay on Chesapeake Bay and on the Potomac River, he called Maryland, in honor of Queen Maria, the wife of Charles I. Of this territory he was to be the proprietor for life.

Before he was able to form any settlement in his Maryland, George Calvert died. His son, the second Lord Baltimore, who became the proprietor of Maryland on his father's death, established, in the year 1634, a little settlement at the mouth of the Potomac, which he called St. Mary's.

Here the settlers could worship God as they pleased, whether they were Catholics or not. Every man had a voice in the government of the little settlement. Dissatisfied Puritans came here from New England, and Virginians who were badly treated in the colony across the river came to Maryland to settle, because of the great freedom which Lord Baltimore gave to his settlers.

Growth of
the colony,

THE MARYLAND COLONISTS

Because the soil of Maryland, like that of Virginia, was suitable for the raising of tobacco, large plantations were laid out on the Potomac and on the other rivers and streams which flow into Chesapeake Bay. Slaves were bought by the settlers, and many bond-servants were brought from England.

And of its
traffic.

New settlements were formed, and the colony grew in population until there were too many people to allow them all to meet in any one place to help the proprietor decide matters. The colonists then sent representative men to the capital, St. Mary's, where they and Lord Baltimore, or the governor whom he appointed, made the laws by which the colony was governed.

Many of the colonists now devoted their efforts to the raising of wheat. Much wheat and flour was sent to England, where it was exchanged for things the Marylanders needed.

Many of the owners of large plantations built themselves wharfs, where vessels from England could come to unload their cargoes, and be loaded in turn with tobacco, grain and flour.

BALTIMORE

The
founding of
Baltimore.

Baltimore, the largest city in Maryland, was founded in 1729. So successful were the planters in Maryland that Baltimore soon became one of the important cities of America. Each year great numbers of ships came into Chesapeake Bay from England, bringing new settlers and supplies for the colonists, and each year these ships returned laden with the tobacco and wheat which the soil of Maryland had generously given and the flour which the Maryland millers had ground.

The
prosperity
of
Maryland.

The Calvert family continued to be the proprietors of Maryland until the Revolutionary War, with the exception of a few years, when the ruler of Great Britain sent royal governors. So happily were affairs managed in Maryland, and so prosperous were her inhabitants, that when Maryland ratified the Constitution and became one of the United States, she was one of the most successful and important of the thirteen colonies.

Can you tell wherein the colonization of Maryland differed from that of Virginia; of New York; of Massachusetts?

6. *NEW ENGLAND*

Most of the early settlers in the colony of Massachusetts were happy and contented, and were enjoying their new homes. Yet there were some who were dissatisfied with the way affairs were managed.

As you know, only church members were allowed to have a voice in the government of the colony, but often those colonists who were not church members were doing just as much toward the building of the colony as those who were church members. These dissatisfied settlers began to look about them for some desirable locality to which they might emigrate, and where they might manage their own affairs.

Dissatisfac-
tion in New
England.

CONNECTICUT

These discontented colonists of Massachusetts discovered that the valley through which the Connecticut River winds was very fertile. Thinking that this would be a pleasant place to build their homes, many of them left the settlements round Massachusetts Bay during the years 1635 and 1636, and emigrated to the Connecticut Valley. In one or two instances, citizens of an entire town moved in a body to the Connecticut River, where they began the building of another town.

The
founding of
Connecticut.

This was the beginning of the state of Connecticut.

NEW HAVEN

The
beginning of
New Haven.

In the year 1638 several ship-loads of settlers came to Massachusetts from England. These settlers thought that, instead of joining the colony of Massachusetts, they should seek some place where they could form a separate colony. So they set sail again in their little ships and finally landed on the banks of the Quinnipiack River, and built there a town, which they called New Haven. If you will look at the map you will see that this river is not far from the Connecticut. This colony did not grow very rapidly at first. Many of the settlers who went there to build their homes preferred to move over to the Connecticut Valley, because there they found they would have more religious freedom.

THE TWO SETTLEMENTS UNITED

The two
settlements
united.

The settlers in these two new colonies had a great deal of trouble with the Indians and also with the Dutch, who were pushing up from New Amsterdam. They were able to overcome the Indians; and peace was made with the Dutch. The little colonies grew and prospered. In 1665 they were united, and the whole settlement was called Connecticut.

The colonists in Connecticut received the right from the ruler of Great Britain to gov-

ern themselves so long as they made no laws contrary to the laws of Great Britain. They elected their own legislature and their own governor. For many years after the Revolution, and after Connecticut was a state in the Union, the people of Connecticut were governed in state matters by the same laws which the early settlers had made. For many years there were two capitals of Connecticut, showing how at one time the state had been two little colonies.

They made
their own
laws.

ROGER WILLIAMS

Among the men of Massachusetts who did not like the way affairs were going on in that colony was Roger Williams, a young minister of Salem, one of the wisest and best men of his time.



ROGER WILLIAMS.

Roger Williams thought that the government should have nothing to do with the church. No man, he said, should be compelled to go to church, and no man should pay money toward the support of a minister unless he wished to. The Puritans of Massachusetts considered this very bad talk. They were afraid

Roger
Williams's
flight to the
Indians,

that Roger Williams would cause them trouble, so they decided to send him back to England. The young minister heard that he was to be sent across the ocean, but as he wished to stay here, he managed to escape into the forest, where, for many weeks, he lived with the Indians. Although he knew how to make himself liked by the red men, yet he suffered many hardships and often barely escaped death. In a short time he was joined by some members of his congregation, who preferred to be with him rather than to remain in Massachusetts. He obtained from his Indian friends a tract of land on Narragansett Bay, where in 1636 he started the little town of Providence.

PROVIDENCE

And the
founding of
Providence.

Here every man was allowed to think just as he pleased, and to speak his thoughts and act according to what he thought in religious matters. It was not long before many settlers came from Massachusetts, where freedom was not so great.

MRS. HUTCHINSON

Among those who came to settle in the new land was Mrs. Hutchinson, who had been driven out of Boston because of her belief. Mrs. Hutchinson bought of the Indians a little island in Narragansett Bay, where she and her follow-

ers began a settlement. They called the settlement Portsmouth, and the island on which it was made they called Rhode Island. Not long after there were several little towns built on Rhode Island.

Purchase
and
settlement
of Rhode
Island.

Near Providence, too, where Roger Williams lived, were soon established several settlements. The people near Providence ruled themselves as they wished, and those on Rhode Island did the same. The two settlements were friendly, however, and in 1644 the two united under one government, and took the name of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

Rhode
Island and
Providence
Plantations.

RHODE ISLAND

At first all the men of Rhode Island met to decide matters concerning the colony. Later, as their numbers grew larger, each little town or settlement sent its representative men to form the colony legislature. The people of the whole colony elected a governor from among their number.

Every man could go to whatever church he pleased. But if he did not want to go to church, he need not, but could still have a voice in the government.

Freedom in
Rhode
Island.

The legal name of Rhode Island is still Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, but it is nearly always spoken of as Rhode Island only. There are two capitals of Rhode Island today.

It is the only state in the Union which has more than one. The legislature meets first at one capital and then at the other.

The people of Rhode Island had more freedom in the affairs of the church and in their government than those of any other colony in America. This is the reason why they did not send any one to the meeting in Philadelphia, of which you read on pp. 43, 44, which was to decide how the United States should be governed. They were so well satisfied with their own government that they were slow to enter into a compact (agreement) with the other colonies. They feared that by doing so their form of government might be changed to their disadvantage. But, as you know, Rhode Island ratified the Constitution at last, and joined with her twelve sister colonies in forming the United States of America.

7. THE MIDDLE COLONIES

NEW SWEDEN

In 1638, while the Dutch were building their town of New Amsterdam and extending their New Netherlands colony, a little band of Swedes came to America. The Swedes are a sturdy race, living in Sweden, on the northwestern coast of Europe. Without asking permission of the Dutch, these Swedes settled at the mouth of the Delaware River, which was within the

The
settlement
of New
Sweden.

territory claimed by the Dutch. They bought the land of the Indians, and thus placed themselves on friendly terms with the savage natives. Their little settlement they called New Sweden, which was the beginning of the present state of Delaware. The beginnings of Delaware,

Peter Minuet, who, you remember, had been at one time governor of New Amsterdam, was now in the service of the Swedes, and was the first governor of this new settlement of New Sweden. The first Swedish settlers at once began to build themselves good homes, and to carry on trade with the Indians.

From the very start the Dutch, who were opposed to the coming of the Swedes, tried to make them leave by threatening them. The Swedes, however, paid no attention to their Dutch neighbors, but continued to trade with the Indians, and to send the furs they obtained to Sweden. For two years the number of settlers was not increased by fresh arrivals from Sweden with supplies, so the second winter was one of extreme suffering and hardship. So great, indeed, was the privation during this time that the few Swedes left almost decided to abandon their colony and to go to New Amsterdam, or to find a ship which would carry them back to Sweden. But in the following spring ships came from Sweden with more colonists and fresh supplies. From this time until 1655 the little colony of New Sweden continued And the privations of the colonists

to grow in extent and in population, in spite of the opposition of the Dutch. There was no more suffering for want of supplies, for ships came regularly from Sweden. Some of the new settlers began to trade with the Indians, while others broke up the soil, in little farms, and raised vegetables and corn and other grain.

DELAWARE A PART OF NEW NETHERLANDS

Subjection
of New
Sweden to
Dutch gov-
ernment.

In 1655, however, the war-like Peter Stuyvesant, then governor of New Amsterdam, attacked the Swedes, and, after conquering them, made the little settlement of New Sweden a part of New Netherlands, and placed it under Dutch government. A number of the chief men of the settlement, including the governor, were sent across the ocean. A few of the Swedes went to other colonies, where they built new homes. But most of the settlers in New Sweden quietly accepted the change in their government, and continued to work for the good of their settlement on the Delaware.

DELAWARE A PART OF NEW YORK

When, in 1664, New Netherlands passed into the hands of the English, and became New York, the settlements on the Delaware likewise came under English rule, as a part of New York. Delaware was never a distinct, separate

colony, except for the first few years, when the Swedes first began to settle there. It was afterwards a part of New Netherlands, then a part of New York, and at last, until the Revolution, as you shall soon learn, a part of Pennsylvania, a colony of which you shall read later.

But Delaware had its own legislature while a part of Pennsylvania. The Delaware people considered themselves as members of an independent colony, even though the governor of Pennsylvania was also the governor of Delaware.

Delaware
had its own
legislature.

NEW JERSEY

Soon after he became proprietor of New York, the Duke of York sold a part of the New Netherlands territory to two of his friends. The land lay between the Delaware and the Hudson Rivers. These men, who had bought it for a large sum, began the establishment of settlements there, one in the eastern part and the other in the western. The settlements formed in these parts were the beginnings of the state of New Jersey. The climate of the Jerseys, as the country was called, was very fine. In addition to this, the proprietors made great promises to any one who should settle there. It was not long before the new settlement was fairly started and flourishing.

The begin-
nings of
New Jersey.

The colony of New Jersey continued to prosper until 1670. Then trouble between the

Trouble in
New Jersey,

colonists and the proprietors arose about the payment of taxes. The quarrel continued until 1673, when New York, which included New Jersey, fell into the hands of the Dutch for a year. In 1674, when New York became once more, by treaty, the property of England, an arrogant, unwise man named Andros was appointed by the English government to be the governor of all New England, and New York and New Jersey. New York, of course, also included Delaware.

Which
became a
separate
colony.

Until 1689, when the English government was compelled to take Andros away from America, the Jerseys and all of New England were badly treated. Many of their rights were taken from them. Nevertheless, they all continued to grow larger and stronger. From 1702 until 1738 the colony of New Jersey was really a part of New York, although it had an assembly of its own. But in that year, 1738, New Jersey became a separate and distinct colony. Lewis Morris was appointed the first royal governor.

QUAKERS

Among those who came to live in this new colony of New Jersey was a sect or class of people called Quakers, who could not live in peace in the old country. They were also badly treated in the colonies of America wherever they had tried to establish homes. The Quakers

are a religious people, who are very strict in their manner of life. They believe that every man is the equal of every other man. They believe in plain dress and simple language. They do not believe in the use of titles. They are an honest people, who think that kindness to one another is best. War of any kind, even defensive, is opposed by them.

Character
of the
Quakers.

The early Quakers obtained the western half of New Jersey in which to live as they wished.

WILLIAM PENN

Chief among these good people was William Penn.

Penn's
colony.

Penn wished to establish a separate colony for his fellow Quakers. In 1681 he obtained from the King of England, Charles II, a large grant of land extending toward the west, in payment of a debt which the king owed him through his father, now dead. Here Penn began the building of a colony where Quakers would not be hindered by quarrels between the people of New Jersey and the proprietors. This colony afterward developed into the state of Pennsylvania.

William Penn was a very good man, and also a very wise one. He had watched the growth of other colonies in America, and had formed plans in his own mind by which a colony should be conducted. When he obtained from

the king this large grant of land he began at once to put his plans into practice.

He was the proprietor of the colony and was to be its governor, or was to appoint some one to serve in his place. The colonists chose from



Wm. Penn

The
governor
and colonial
assembly,
with laws
approved in
England.

among their number a colonial assembly to make laws. These laws had to be sent to England to be approved by the king before they went into effect. In the colony of Maryland, which was also governed by a proprietor,

the laws which the assembly passed did not have to be sent to England for the king's approval.

William Penn encouraged settlers to come to his colony by offering to sell them land very cheap, and by allowing them to worship as they pleased. He also allowed all to have a voice in the government.

Encourage-
ment offered
settlers.

Penn treated the Indians so well, giving them a fair value for all the land which the white settlers took from them, and being honest with them in all things, besides giving them many presents, that the Indians held the Quakers in great respect. The settlers in the colony of Pennsylvania were the only colonists in this country who did not have to fight the Indians while they were building their homes.

PHILADELPHIA

In 1683 Penn began to build the city of Philadelphia. He laid out the city so that the streets were straight and regular. He saw to it that these streets were well paved, and he insisted that the houses which the colonists built should be neat in appearance. It was not long before Philadelphia was one of the most important of all the cities in the colonies.

The
founding of
Phila-
delphia.

DELAWARE A PART OF PENNSYLVANIA

The colony of Pennsylvania was not touched by the ocean at any point. It was the only

colony which had no seacoast. Penn, knowing that this was a great disadvantage to the people, secured from the Duke of York the right to be proprietor of Delaware. You remember Delaware was a part of New York because it had been conquered by the Dutch, and was included in New Netherlands when that colony became one of the English colonies, as New York. In this way Delaware became a part of Pennsylvania instead of remaining under the government of New York. This union gave the Pennsylvania colonists easy access to the sea.

Delaware a
part of
Pennsyl-
vania.

Although Delaware was a part of Pennsylvania, and was ruled by the proprietor of that colony, yet at the time of the Revolution, and for many years before, each of these two colonies had its own legislature.

The
prosperity
of Penn-
sylvania.

Pennsylvania prospered and grew so rapidly that in a very short time it became one of the strongest of all the colonies.

8. *OTHER COLONIES*

THE EXTREME NORTHERN COLONIES

The
beginning
of New
Hampshire.

The present states of New Hampshire and Maine were in the early days a part of Massachusetts. But in 1679 a part of the territory was formed into a separate colony by the ruler of Great Britain. This colony was named New Hampshire.

New York and New Hampshire both claimed

the country which we now call Vermont, and quarreled about the ownership until 1791, when Vermont was admitted to the Union as a state. Maine remained a part of Massachusetts until it was admitted as a separate state, long after the Revolution, in 1820.

Vermont
and Maine.

THE EXTREME SOUTHERN COLONIES

We have now learned about the establishment of ten colonies, reaching from Virginia, on the southern bank of the Potomac, to New Hampshire, far away in the forests of New England.

The Virginians came to seek precious stones and metals. The New England colonists came for religious freedom. The Dutch of New York came to trade with the Indians. Lord Baltimore established Maryland so that persecuted Catholics could have a home in the New World and worship as they wished. The Quakers established Pennsylvania because they were not allowed to live as they wished in any other of the colonies of America.

We know that there were three more colonies at the time of the Revolution. Let us see how these colonies, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, were established.

The
Carolinas
and Georgia

THE CAROLINAS

When, in 1649, Charles I, King of England, was beheaded, his son Charles did not become

king, nor was there any king in England for the eleven years following. This, as we have learned, was the time of the Commonwealth in England (the time of Cromwell and his son). In 1660, however, the English people were again ruled by a king. Charles, aided by powerful friends, was called from his exile and placed on the throne as Charles II (1660–1685).

A result of
the coming
to the
throne of
Charles II.

The king, wishing to reward these friends for the help they had given him, gave to some of them the land in America between Florida and Virginia. This land had been called Carolina by a Frenchman many years before, in honor of his king, Charles IX, of France. The Latin name for Charles is Carolus. As the King of England was also named Charles, the gentlemen to whom the land was given did not change the name.

The first two settlements in this new territory were made far apart, one near Virginia and the other far down the coast, where Charleston, S. C., now stands. Other settlements grew around these two, and in time there came to be two separate governments for the two parts of Carolina. These were called North Carolina and South Carolina, respectively.

NORTH CAROLINA

Some of the early settlers of North Carolina were rough, adventurous men from Virginia.

Life in their colony had, to their taste, become too tame. Others of the settlers were bond-servants who, seeing, as their time of service expired, that they were not treated as equals by the Virginia planters, wished to go elsewhere. Others who pushed through the woods into North Carolina were people who were not allowed to worship as they pleased in Virginia. Most of these settlers were very poor. There were no great plantations in North Carolina, but instead there came to be many small farms, where tobacco was raised. Many of the settlers earned their living in the forests by cutting lumber, by making tar, or by collecting turpentine from the trees.

Early
settlers of
North
Carolina.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The settlers of South Carolina, although much like those of North Carolina, lived in a very different manner. Great plantations of rice and indigo were started and great numbers of slaves were set at work. Although the settlers were troubled by Indians, and moreover had frequent quarrels with the proprietors, yet new settlers continued to come, and the two colonies grew in population and wealth.

Settlers of
South
Carolina.

In 1729 the proprietors gave up their rights, and North and South Carolina became two separate royal colonies, with a royal governor at the head of each government.

Contests
with the
Spanish

The Spanish in Florida did not like to see the English establishing permanent colonies near their own settlements. They tried to drive the South Carolina settlers out of the

country. Although the Spanish had the help of the wild Indians, who were always ready to fight the English, they did not succeed in their endeavor.



OGLETHORPE.

GEORGIA

In 1732 James Oglethorpe obtained from George II,* the King of England, a grant of land between the settlements in South

Led to the
settlement
of Georgia.

Carolina and Florida, where he hoped to establish colonies which would serve as a protection for the South Carolina people against the Spanish in Florida.

At that time, according to English law, people who owed money and did not pay their debts could be thrown into prison and kept there until the money was paid. Oglethorpe

* Charles II, 1660-1685; James II, 1685-1688; William and Mary, 1689-1694; William alone, 1694-1702; Anne, 1702-1714; George I, 1714-1727, and George II, 1727-1760.

suggested that such prisoners be allowed to go to Georgia to establish homes for themselves. At the same time they would be building up the English possessions in America and holding the Spanish in check. This plan was agreed to by the government in England.

The soil of Georgia was very rich, so great quantities of rice and indigo were easily raised. Within the bounds of the new colony were many forests filled with valuable trees. After the colony was once started many settlers who were not debtors came to Georgia.

Products of
Georgia soil.

At different times there was trouble between the Spanish in Florida and the Georgians, but neither was able to drive the other away. In 1752 Georgia became a royal colony, with a royal governor.

You now know why some of the people from far across the ocean wished to establish homes in America. You have learned how our thirteen colonies were born, and you are acquainted with some of the difficulties with which the early settlers had to contend.

The thirteen
colonies
grew each
year,

We cannot follow the history of each colony to see how each one grew in size and strength, how each one had its quarrels with its proprietors, or its royal governors, or directly with the King of Great Britain. In each one the colonists became more and more dissatisfied with the unjust treatment of the English government. Each year the colonies became

And became
each year
better able
to take
care of
themselves.

stronger and better able to take care of themselves, and each year the great quarrel between England and her colonies became fiercer and less easy to settle.

Friendliness
with one
another
developed.

As the years passed on the people of one colony became better acquainted with the people of the other colonies. All began to think of themselves as Americans, with the same interests and the same rights. The people of one colony consulted the people of other colonies on matters of trade with one another and with the mother country. They helped one another in protecting themselves from the Indians, and they exchanged messages of sympathy and good will and encouragement during the many quarrels with the government in their old home.

One of the greatest dangers to which the colonists in America were exposed was the presence of the Indian tribes. Let us now study these Indians, that we may know better what they were and why they were so dangerous to our brave colonists.

9. INDIANS

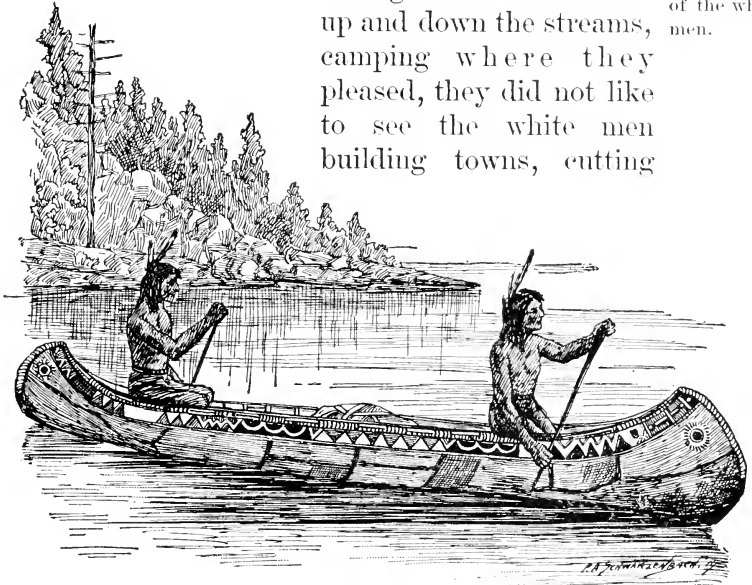
The early
Indians.

When the first white men came from far across the ocean to seek wealth or build new homes for themselves, they found a strange race with brown skins, living in the forests. These men they called Indians. From that early time until after the thirteen colonies had

become the United States the settlers were never sure of the friendship of the Indians.

They added greatly to the sufferings and dangers to which those who made the beginnings of our country were exposed. Accustomed to roam at will from valley to valley, through the forests and up and down the streams, camping where they pleased, they did not like to see the white men building towns, cutting

Opposed to the coming of the white men.



INDIAN CANOE.

down the forests and breaking up the soil into farms and plantations. The land that was taken by the settlers was sometimes paid for. They were then, usually, able to live in peace. But more frequently the Indians received nothing for their hunting grounds and

They
wished to
possess the
land.

camping places, so they were led to do everything in their power to prevent the white men from making permanent settlements. But, as we have learned, the Indians were gradually driven farther and farther away from the ocean into the mountains. The settlers advanced, but each foot of ground taken by them was fiercely fought for.

INDIAN TRIBES

The Indian
tribes
differed.

Although all the original inhabitants of this continent were called Indians, there were great differences among them in various parts of the country. There were many separate bands or tribes. Many different languages were spoken. The customs and habits of the tribes were not the same. Each of these tribes, which had for its leader a chief or sachem, lived in a certain part of the country, and bitterly opposed Indians of a different tribe who came into its territory to hunt the wild animals of the forest.

The Indians lived in towns and villages, but they did not live on farms or plantations. Since they lived chiefly by hunting and fishing, they had to move frequently from place to place when game became scarce.

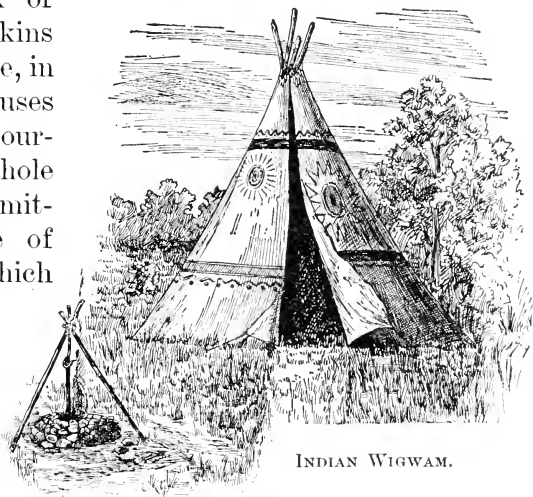
INDIAN HOMES

A cave in the side of a cliff, a hole in the ground, or a few branches placed on end and covered with skins, served as a protection from

the rain and heat of summer and the snow and cold of winter. Sometimes houses were made with straight sides and slanting roofs, covered

Indian wigwams.

with the bark of trees or the skins of animals, more, in fact, like the houses in which we ourselves live. A hole in the roof permitted the smoke of the little fire, which was built on the floor in the middle of this rude home, to escape into the air. Sometimes these



INDIAN WIGWAM.

houses were built large enough to accommodate several families, and then there were as many fires and as many smoke holes as there were families.

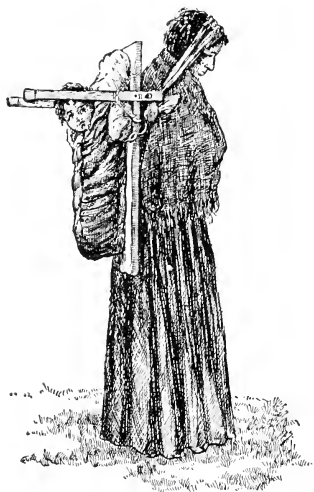
When a tribe decided to move from one valley to another their little settlement or village would be deserted. When the new camping ground was reached, new homes were easily built.

INDIAN WOMEN

The work of moving and of building new homes, and in fact all the work of the Indians,

All the work
of the
Indians
done by the
women.

were done by the women, or squaws, as they were called. The Indian man, or brave, did not think it manly to work. When he was not lazily lounging in the sun or boasting



INDIAN WOMAN AND PAPOOSE.

with his companions around the campfire, he spent his time in hunting and fishing, or in fighting, while his wife built his home, removed the skins from the animals which he had killed in the hunt, and prepared the flesh for eating. She also planted and cultivated a little corn, a few beans, and perhaps a pumpkin or two in the soft ground on the banks of the stream from which the tribe got its water for cooking and drinking. The amount of food thus raised was very small,

however, for the Indians depended for their food almost entirely on the flesh of wild animals and on the seeds, berries and roots of plants which they found growing in the valleys or on the hill-sides. They made a kind of bread by grinding in the hollow of a stone the corn which they raised. They mixed the meal with water and cooked the cake on a flat stone, heated over a fire. You see that the processes of preparing and serving food among the Indians were much more simple and easy than they are with us.

THE INDIAN AS A HUNTER

As the Indian brave spent much of his time hunting and fighting, he became very expert with his weapons of the chase and of war.

The Indian
hunted and
fought.

He made his bow of tough, springy wood, stretching from end to end a strip of deer skin for a string. His arrows, too, he made from the trees of the forest, each with a bit of sharpened stone or flint on one end and with feathers at the other end. With the bow and arrow the Indian hunter could kill the swiftest and largest animals. His knife was of stone or of bone, or was perhaps rudely fashioned of shell.

THE INDIAN AS A WARRIOR

In battle with Indians of other tribes or with white men, the bow and arrow became a terrible weapon. Swift and true the arrow sped on its deadly mission. In a hand-to-hand encounter the Indian fighter used his knife with cruel strength and dexterity.

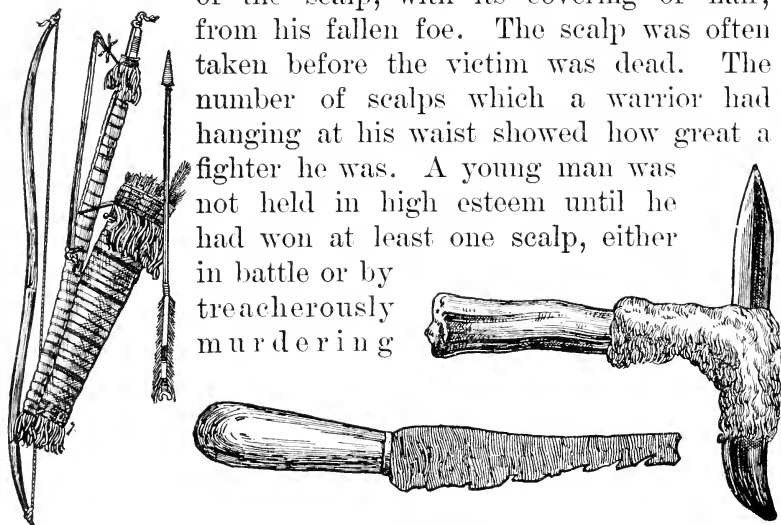
The
Indian as
a warrior.

Another weapon used by the Indians in their warfare was the tomahawk. The tomahawk was much like the hatchet which we use for splitting kindling wood. But instead of iron or steel the blade was of stone, fastened to its handle with strips of deer skin, or with the fine, stout twigs of a tree.

An Indian could hurl his tomahawk with

Their
barbarism
in war.

such great force as to kill an enemy at quite a distance. He was not satisfied with killing his foes. He did not consider that his object was accomplished until he had removed a part of the scalp, with its covering of hair, from his fallen foe. The scalp was often taken before the victim was dead. The number of scalps which a warrior had hanging at his waist showed how great a fighter he was. A young man was not held in high esteem until he had won at least one scalp, either in battle or by treacherously murdering



INDIAN WEAPONS.

Mohawk Scalping-knife and deer-shank Tomahawk;
Dakotah Bow and Quiver, with Bow-sack.

some settler in his cabin, or surprising him at his work in the field. The Indian always tried to take as many prisoners as possible so as to torture them, which he too often did in a most cruel manner.

THE INDIAN PAPOOSE

The Indians did not believe in showing their feelings either by laughing or by crying. Even

the little baby strapped to its mother's back—for that was the Indian baby carriage—seldom cried or laughed. As the mother hoed the little field of corn, cooked her husband's meal, or built for him a new home, she carried her baby strapped to her back. There the little fellow slept or looked about him, uncomplaining and contented, the burning sun shining down on his unprotected head, or the biting winds of winter playing against his little brown cheeks.

The life of
the Indian
papoose.

As soon as the boy babies were large enough to walk they were taught to use the bow and arrow and the tomahawk. They were also taken by their fathers into the forests to hunt the animals which served them as food. The girl babies were not much liked by the Indians, and were liable, because of bad treatment or neglect, to die while yet in infancy. This was better, perhaps, for the baby than being allowed to live.

When it became necessary for a band of Indians to move to some fresh hunting ground, the women carried on their backs the earthen water jars and cooking utensils, the skins and perhaps the canoes and wigwam poles, with baby perched on top.



INDIAN EARTHENWARE.
From southern Utah.

Although the Indians spent so much time roaming through the wild forests, they never lost their way. They could tell by looking at the sun or the stars in what direction they were going, and they could tell by marks on trees and bushes just how far and in what direction they were from their camp. The Indians used the streams as roadways on which their little

canoes glided rapidly. Some of these canoes were made of bark; others were made by covering with skins the branches of trees bent into proper shape. Sometimes they would cut down a great tree with their stone hatchets. Then after cutting the trunk into the right length and rounding the ends, they would burn out the wood until a thin, light shell was left.



AN INDIAN
HEAD-DRESS.

THE INDIANS AND THE COLONISTS

After the white settlers came, the Indians began to use guns and bullets and knives of steel, but they still carried tomahawks with them and used them with cruel results.

The early settlers were never safe from Indian attacks. With terrible yells and with bodies hideously painted and decorated with flying feathers, they would surround a settler's cabin,

Indian
canoes.

The Indians
and the
colonists.

kill his family, take their scalps, burn the little home and be away among the trees of the forest before the neighbors could come to the rescue. Sometimes a whole tribe would make an attack on a settlement. The men and babies would be killed, and the women and older children taken away as prisoners to be slaves to the Indians, or to be put to death by fire or other torture.

The Indian method of attack.

When the settlers built their towns they usually placed side by side with the church a little fort, or blockhouse, to which in time of attack they could fly and protect their lives. But even in the blockhouse they were not always safe, for the Indians would fasten burning branches to their arrows and thus set fire to the dry timbers. Those who had fled to the house would then be forced into the open, where they would be murdered or taken captive.

Reasons for the block-houses of the settlers.

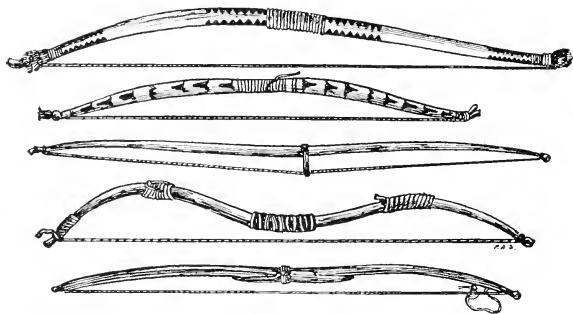
When the farmers went to their work in the field in the morning they took with them their guns and powder and balls to defend themselves in case of an attack. And when on Sunday the little families went to church, the men carried their guns and were constantly on the lookout for their foes.

But in spite of the many lives which the Indians took, and the many homes and settlements which they destroyed, together with all the other difficulties to which the settlers were exposed, the thirteen colonies grew larger and stronger. The Indians were gradually driven

The colonies grew in strength.

farther and farther away from the settlements, so that the colonists living near the ocean and on the large streams were comparatively safe.

The Indians saw that the white men were becoming stronger, and year by year were taking more of their hunting grounds. They at length began to unite and to try, with the united strength of several tribes, to drive the white men out of the country.



INDIAN BOWS.

1 and 2, Yew, from California; 3, Willow, from Alaska; 4, 5, Cow's horns, made by Gros Ventres Indians, Montana.

War with
the Pequots.

In 1636 the various tribes called the Pequots made a determined attack on the settlers of Connecticut. But, by the coming of the settlers of Massachusetts to the aid of their Connecticut neighbors, the Pequots were almost entirely destroyed. This war served to show the colonists that in union there is strength, and that if they were not to be driven from the country by the Indians they must help one another by uniting their forces.

10. *THE FRENCH*

While the English were building homes and establishing colonies between the mountains and the Atlantic Ocean, men from a country in Europe called France were making explorations beyond the mountains.

The French attempts at colonization.

The French were fur-traders, buying furs from the Indians and giving them fair value for what they bought. The French traders, many of whom married Indian women, treated the Indians in every way as if they were their equals. In this way the French and Indians became very friendly, so that the French did not have the dangers of Indian warfare to contend with, except from a few tribes which were always friendly with the English.

Whenever there was trouble between France and England in the old country across the ocean, the English colonists in America and the French fur-traders took up the quarrel. There was then war in America. In these wars the French had the aid of the Indians. But even then the English colonists were always successful, although many people were killed, many homes burned, and some settlements entirely destroyed.

The French and Indian wars.

The first of these wars began in 1689 and lasted until 1697. The last one, which began in 1754, was waged until 1763. During all that time between these two wars the thirteen colonies grew larger and stronger.

The colonists learned by these wars that they must depend on themselves for help in their troubles. Although Great Britain sent over soldiers to help her colonies, yet these soldiers did not know how to fight either the wild Indians or the French of America, who had become accustomed to life in the wilds of the new country. Moreover, the English colonists of America had become, to a certain extent, accustomed to governing their own affairs. They had learned how strong they were when united against a common enemy.

NEW FRANCE

How New
France was
settled.

You know that bordering the United States on the north is a country which belongs to Great Britain, called Canada. Many years ago Canada belonged to France. Samuel de Champlain should be remembered as the Father of Canada, as John Smith is of Virginia, or William Penn of Pennsylvania. It was he who established the first permanent settlement of French people in that country. Robert de La Salle is another man whom we should always remember with great respect. By his heroic efforts the great country beyond the Appalachian Mountains, from the Great Lakes to the mouth of the Mississippi River, was opened to white men for settlement.

The French people did not come to this country so much with the intention of establishing

new homes for themselves as to secure wealth by trading with the Indians. Because they saw the great dangers of living in a wild, unbroken country, surrounded by savages who were not friendly, they treated the Indians as they would

Object of
the French
settlers.



ROBERT CHEVALIER DE LA SALLE.

have treated a race of white people with whom they wished to carry on trade. They gave them fair values for their furs. They did not cheat them in their dealings with them. In many instances French traders married Indian

Their
treatment of
the Indians.

women. At all times, wherever fur-traders were found, there, in the same company, was a French priest, who fearlessly went among the Indians, giving them medicine in their illness, dressing their wounds after battles, and doing what he could to convert them to Christianity. The French were rewarded for their kindness and honesty by having the Indians as their friends.

THE IROQUOIS

The
Iroquois.

There was one tribe of Indians, the Iroquois, whom the French did not treat well. Indians never forget a kind or an unkind act. The Iroquois, consequently, always hated the French, and did what they could to help the English in their quarrels with the French. It is important to remember this. It is probable that had it not been for these friendly savages the history of our country would have been very different, and that Canada would today be owned by France. A war between the United States and France would apparently have been necessary to determine the ownership of the Mississippi Valley.

The English
and French
claims.

The English claimed our entire continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific because they had been the first to establish colonies on the Atlantic coast. France claimed the Mississippi Valley because La Salle and other brave men had explored the great river which

drains the country between the Rocky Mountains and the Appalachian Mountains. The French had established many trading posts in Canada and in the eastern part of the Mississippi Valley. To these stations the Indians brought furs to exchange for trinkets and for guns and powder and bullets or other things which the French brought from over the ocean.

As the English settlers began to push farther into the country across the mountains, difficulties arose between the English colonists and the French traders. The French then built strong forts near their trading posts, where they kept soldiers for their protection.

The difficulties they gave rise to.

The Frenchmen told the Indians that if the English were allowed to cross the mountains their forests would soon be destroyed and they themselves would be driven away or killed. So the Indians, urged on by the French, attacked the English and made their lives hard and dangerous.

KING WILLIAM'S WAR

The French were not satisfied with having Canada and the Mississippi Valley. They wished to have a seaport on the Atlantic Ocean nearer the center of the country, where their ships could bring them provisions and in turn receive the furs which they had bought. They attempted to take New Netherlands, through which the Hudson River flowed, away

The French attempt upon New Netherlands.

from the Dutch. A good opportunity for doing this, it was thought, came to them in 1689.

English
and Dutch
united
against the
French.

The ruler of France was King Louis XIV, in whose honor the whole of the Mississippi Valley had been called Louisiana. This king was so powerful in France, and his great armies were so strong and well trained, that the other governments of Europe were becoming much afraid of him. They thought that he might send his armies to conquer the countries which did not belong to France. For this reason, several of the powerful nations of Europe united against him, and a great war followed. King William, of Great Britain, who had been the governor of Holland for several years before he became King of England, was one of the chief opponents of the French king. When war was announced in the old country the French in America wished to help their mother country, and, at the same time, to better their own condition, so they sent an expedition against New Netherlands in order that they might have New Amsterdam and the Hudson River as their own. Holland and England were opposed to France across the ocean, and it followed that the Dutch and English were opposed to the French in America.

The French were unsuccessful in this attempt, in spite of the fact that they were

helped by the Indians. Their red friends caused a great deal of suffering to the Dutch and English settlers in the outlying districts of New England and New Netherlands.

The date 1689 is quite an important one in the history of the American colonies, because it was then that the colonists first began to realize their strength. At this time they learned that if they did not wish to lose all the benefits for which they had suffered, they must help one another against the Indians and the French. King William's War, as it was called in America, lasted until 1697.

The lesson
of the war.

QUEEN ANNE'S WAR

King William's War was soon followed by another called Queen Anne's, for Anne (1702-1714) became ruler of Great Britain after King William's death. This war, like the former, had its origin in the old country. France and Spain were on one side, with England and other countries opposed to them. The English in the thirteen colonies and the French and Spanish in America were soon at war with one another. And again the English colonists suffered a great deal from the cruelties of the Indians.

Still another
war which
had its
origin in
Europe.

Peace was finally made between England and France, and for nearly thirty years the English colonists were not troubled by any united attacks of the French and Indians.

KING GEORGE'S WAR

King
George's
War.

In 1744 another war broke out between France and England, and, as before, the colonists of each of these two countries did what they could to help the mother countries at home by fighting here in America.

This war is known as King George's War, for George II was then King of England, being the second ruler after Queen Anne.*

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

Overthrow
of the
French
in America.

The three wars named above came about because of trouble between the mother countries across the ocean. In 1754 another war, called the French and Indian War, began, which lasted nine years. The French and Indian War was brought about by the French and English in America without any reference to what was going on across the ocean. The English colonists saw that if they wished to settle in the Mississippi Valley they must drive the French away. The French, for their part, realized that if they wished to hold their trade with the Indians they must prevent the English from crossing the mountains and establishing homes on the western side.

It was during this war that George Washing-

*George I (1714-1727) - George II (1727-1760).

ton first became known throughout the colonies. He was sent by the governor of Virginia across the mountains to attempt to settle matters with the French. And, although he was unsuccessful, yet he showed great bravery and a great deal of wisdom and common sense. When Great Britain saw that her colonies were waging a real war against the Frenchmen in America, she declared war against France, and sent soldiers to help her colonies fight. France did likewise toward her colonies. For seven years, the English armies helped the colonists to fight the French armies and the French traders until, finally, the French in America were beaten. The war continued two years longer between the mother countries in Europe before the French gave up. As a result of the war, Canada and Louisiana became a part of the territory belonging to England.

During this war George Washington entered public life.

George Washington did much gallant service during this war against the French and Indians. He proved his great ability as a leader of men, and established his reputation throughout the country as a careful, wise and fearless officer.

The Iroquois were the staunch friends of the English during this long war. For the aid which they gave the colonists we should always remember them with thankfulness and gratitude, in spite of the fact that at other times the English suffered somewhat at the hands of these Indians.

Aid of the Iroquois.

Results of
the French
and Indian
War.

During the French and Indian War the colonists learned how strong they had become, and they saw that they were able to fight just as well if not better than the trained soldiers from England. They had become accustomed in some degree to a union among themselves, and the feeling grew that they should be united for the good of all. But it had not occurred to them yet to separate themselves from Great Britain and govern themselves.

11. CAUSES OF THE REVOLUTION

TAXATION

Conditions
which led
to the
Revolution.

As this last war had been very expensive, Great Britain needed money badly with which to pay the cost. It was but just that this money should be supplied by the colonies. The government in England therefore determined to levy certain taxes by which the necessary funds should be raised. The colonists were not consulted about what taxes should be levied. Nor did they have a voice in determining how much money should be thus provided. The king demanded that what he decreed should be blindly obeyed without comment or question.

You should now learn, and always remember, that the English people, that is, the people in England, were on the side of the colonies in their trouble with the rulers of Great Britain,

and tried in every way to prevent the king from treating the colonists so badly. The English people were themselves very badly treated by the king and his followers, and so they could do nothing for their friends and relatives across the ocean in America. But we must not forget that at heart the great mass of the English people were our friends. If they could have had their way we should probably today be subjects of Queen Victoria, who has, since 1837, been the much-loved ruler of the little islands on the other side of the great Atlantic.

The people of England on the side of the colonies.

Now, when the King of England, George III (1760-1820), wanted money with which to pay the debt of the French and Indian War, he tried to tax the colonies. It is true that the king intended to spend most, if not all, of this money for the good of the colonies in America. And it is also true that the war for which England had spent so much money had greatly benefited the thirteen colonies. Still, the people of the colonies did not think it was right that they should be taxed without their consent. From the very beginning of the settlement of America by Englishmen they had been compelled to take care of themselves to a large extent. They had built themselves towns and cities. They had cut down the forests and broken up the soil into fine farms and plantations. They had fought the French and

Colonists did not think it right that they should be taxed without their consent.

There had been growing a spirit of independence.

the wild Indians. And they had in every way taken care of themselves. All this time there had been constant trouble between the colonies and the rulers of Great Britain, or the gover-



KING GEORGE THE THIRD.

From an English print of 1820.

nors whom the rulers sent to the colonies to take charge of affairs. The colonists had been governing themselves more and more each year. And now, that they had done so much to establish themselves firmly in America, they

did not wish to be taxed without their consent, especially as they had already taxed themselves heavily to help pay for the war.

THE IMPORT DUTY

The English government determined that the colonists should pay England a little extra money for the things brought from England, which they purchased. Money thus paid is called an import duty. This is not very hard to understand, for we pay import duties today. But this import duty goes to our government, and is one of the means by which our government is supported.

The import
duty.

The little town gets its support from the residents of that town by direct taxation. That is, the men who manage the affairs of the little town, and who are chosen at certain times by all the people living in that town, decide how much money is needed. They must keep the roads in repair or build new ones. They must build school houses, and pay the salaries of teachers. They must provide engines to be used in case of fire. There must be a jail for evil doers, and an officer or officers to arrest the offenders, and other men to take care of them in jail. For all these things, and for whatever else the town or city needs for the welfare and happiness of its citizens, money is necessary, and each citizen is supposed to pay

Direct
taxation.

Uses of
the tax.

his share. This share is that man's tax. This is a direct tax.

In the same way people living in each county are taxed for the support of the roads of the county, the county poorhouse, or the building of a bridge over some stream. This is the direct county tax.

So, too, the people of every state are taxed a certain amount, sometimes more and sometimes less. This money is spent so as to make their state a more desirable and pleasant place in which to live. You see the town, the city, the county and the state are supported by direct taxes, imposed on their citizens.

A man owning land is taxed on that land. His house and barn are taxed. His cattle, too, and his sheep and horses are taxed. He is taxed a certain amount for the support of schools and for the making and mending of roads, and for other things.

The government of the United States, however, does not tax the people in this way except in case of urgent need, when it is absolutely necessary to have a great deal of money at once, as in case of war. The government, however, spends a great deal of money every day. It must get this money from the people. It therefore imposes taxes on them in an indirect way.

When some kinds of goods or valuables are brought from a foreign country to this

Indirect
taxation.

country to be sold here, the merchants who buy them have to pay the government a certain amount for the privilege of selling them here. The merchant, however, does not lose the money which he has paid to the government. He raises the price of the goods, selling them to his customers for a little more than they would have had to pay for them across the ocean where they were made or raised. He adds the tax which he paid to the government to the price of his goods. Indirectly, therefore, the people who buy from him pay the tax. The tax paid by the merchant to the government is called duty.

The need
and uses of
indirect
taxation.

People who make cigars and cigarettes pay the government a tax for the right to make them. The makers then charge a little more to the cigar store men who buy their goods, so that the makers will lose no money by the payment of the tax. The store keepers have also to pay the government money to sell these cigars and cigarettes. But they charge their customers a little more for each cigar or box of cigarettes than they would have done had there been no tax to pay. The same is true of the makers of whisky and the saloon keepers. It is true also of the makers and sellers of many other things. You see, then, why this is called an indirect tax. The merchant pays the government a tax for the privilege of importing goods. But he charges more for the

goods in consequence. It is really the people who buy the goods from him who pay the tax. The men who smoke the cigars and cigarettes are the ones who pay the tax, although they pay it indirectly. This last kind of tax is an internal revenue tax.

The men who determine the tax chosen by the people.

The citizens of the town elect the men who determine how much taxes they are to pay each year. The residents of each county elect the officers for that county. The people living in a state are the ones who choose from among their number the state officers. The officers of the government of the United States are selected from the people by the people. They represent the people; therefore, the people tax themselves, whether directly or indirectly.

This custom prevailed also in colonial times.

Now, the colonists had their House of Burgesses, their General Court, their Assembly, as the case might be. These representative bodies of men taxed the colony which elected them. The officers of the boroughs, of the towns and of the counties were, to a great extent, elected by the colonists themselves. The taxes which they imposed were thus imposed by the colonists themselves.

But no colony had a representative in Parliament.

But no colony in America had a representative in the British Parliament. The king did not call on his colonies to send men to help him decide matters which affected the colonies. The colonists knew they were not being treated right when the government of Great Britain

wished to tax, without their consent, the goods they had to import from England. They determined not to pay an import duty, even if it was hard to do without the things which they could get only from England. England would not allow ships of other countries to come to the colonies with goods for their use. She would not allow the colonists to make things themselves. Moreover, she would not allow the colonists to buy the things which England sent in her own ships unless they paid her an import duty. So, you see, the colonists were in trouble. They knew they were right, so they determined to get along without the imported goods rather than be imposed on.

We pay import duties, but the money thus paid belongs to us after we have paid it. It goes to our own government, and government officers are but a body of men whom we have selected to do our work for us. The colonists would not pay import duties because the money thus paid would not belong to them. It would go to the English government, in which they had no voice or representation. Whether the money thus collected was to be spent in America, in England, or in the moon, made no difference. They would not pay a tax in the levying of which they had no voice.

In spite of the watchfulness of the king's officers, the cargoes of many ships were smuggled ashore.

Great Britain wished to levy import duties without the consent of the colonists.

The colonists would not pay import duties.

WRITS OF ASSISTANCE

The king's officers searched for smuggled goods.

The king soon found out that smuggling was carried on, so he issued Writs of Assistance. These Writs of Assistance were papers which gave the king's officers power to go into any man's house to look for smuggled goods. This action on the part of the king greatly enraged the people of the thirteen colonies, who opposed the officers bitterly when they attempted to use their Writs of Assistance.

THE STAMP ACT

The act to raise money for expenses in the colonies.

Another act of the British government which the colonists regarded as most unjust was the passage by Parliament of the Stamp Act. Money was needed to pay the judges and other officers whom the king sent to the colonies to carry out his orders. The king also decided that it was necessary to send English soldiers to the colonies, although the colonists had proved in the French and Indian wars that they were perfectly able to take care of themselves. The Stamp Act was passed so that the king could get money for these purposes. By this act marriage licenses, deeds by which land was transferred from one person to another, and all legal papers, and even newspapers, were to bear this stamp before they could be issued.

Lawyers agreed that they would consider all papers legal, even though they did not bear the royal stamp. Young people determined not to marry if they could not get a license without a stamp attached to it. Many people in all the colonies refused to use the stamps for any purpose.

The colonists would pay no such tax.

Many boxes containing the hated stamps were burned. Officers who tried to enforce the act were harshly treated and so frightened that they ceased their efforts to make the people use the stamps. When the English government discovered that it could raise no money by the Stamp Act, the law was repealed. But George III took pains to say at the same time that even though this act was repealed he had the right to tax the colonists as he pleased. The colonists did not care what the king said; it was what he did that affected them.

DUTY ON TEA

The king now attempted to enforce the duties on imported goods. The colonists were, however, so determined not to be taxed, that he was compelled to allow everything to come into the colonies without a tax, except tea. On that article he said the colonists must pay. The English people and many of the best men in Parliament spoke fearlessly in favor of the colonists, telling the king that he was unwise

The king put a tax on tea.

and unjust in his attitude. But George III was obstinate. He insisted that the colonists should pay the tax on tea at least. If the colonists had done this the king would have gained his point. They would then have been paying a tax levied on them without their voice and without their consent. Many shiploads of tea were sent to the various ports, but the people refused to buy the tea. They preferred to go without their favorite drink rather than to pay a tax imposed without their consent. Many ships, with their cargoes of tea, were compelled to return to England. In other places the chests of tea were brought on shore and stored in damp cellars and storehouses, where the tea soon spoiled.

The
resentment
of the
colonists.

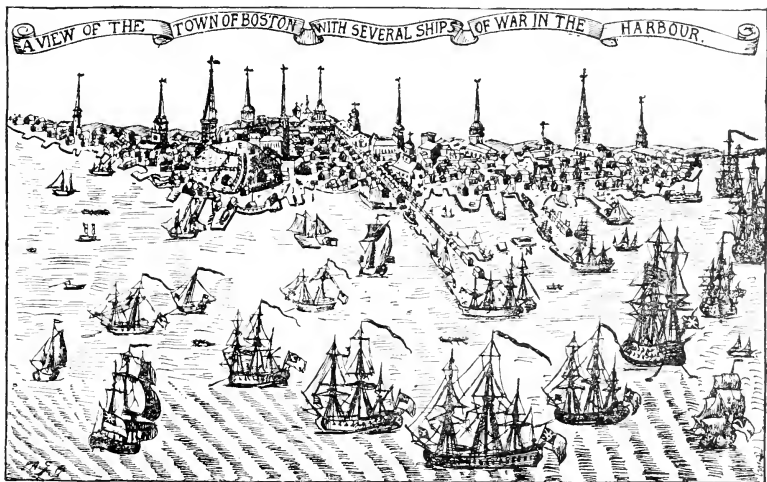
The people of Boston, however, took more vigorous methods, to show the king that they would not be imposed on. After trying in vain to have the tea ships sail away, and realizing that unless they took more decisive action the tea would be landed, a band of Boston citizens disguised as Indians boarded the tea ships in the harbor and without noise or disorder broke open the chests and poured the tea into the water. They then went quietly to their homes.

The port of
Boston
closed.

This act so enraged the king that he ordered the port of Boston closed. This means that no ships were allowed to sail into or out of Boston harbor. The king hoped to show the

colonists that he would be obeyed, whether they liked his actions or not. The wharfs of Boston were soon covered with grass. The streets were filled with idle men, so that everywhere throughout the city among the people there was great suffering from lack of food. But

Suffering
among the
people.



BOSTON IN THE TIME OF THE REVOLUTION.

From the "Royal American Magazine," 1774.

the neighboring towns of Massachusetts, and the towns in other colonies, came to the assistance of their sister city, sending to Boston provisions and money and also letters of cheer and encouragement.

By this time the colonies had begun to rely a great deal on one another. Committees of correspondence had been organized in the dif-

The colonies' stand for their rights.

ferent colonies and promises of help exchanged. Each colony tried to encourage all the other colonies boldly to stand for their rights.

12. *THE REVOLUTION*

The First Continental Congress and the Declaration of Rights.

In September, 1774, the First Continental Congress met at Philadelphia. Many of the colonies sent some of their best men to represent them at this Congress. These men issued a Declaration of Rights, in which they begged the king to treat the people of the colonies better. They told him they loved England, and they honored him as their king. They said that they were loyal British subjects, and that all they wanted was fair and just treatment.

A Provincial Congress.

The people of Massachusetts organized a Provincial Congress, which began to prepare an armed force and to collect guns and ammunition. Many of the patriotic men of New England, both old and young, were now spending the time they had free from work in learning to march, to handle guns as soldiers should, and to be quick to obey the word of command. These were called minute men because they were prepared to march at a minute's notice. Old guns were taken down from the chimneys, or from the garrets where they had lain forgotten since the trouble with the French and Indians. Pieces of lead

were collected from all out-of-the-way places and melted and moulded into balls. All the spare money of the farmers was spent for a fresh supply of powder. The roll of the drum and the sharp commands of officers, fresh from a day's work in the field or behind the counter of a store, were heard on all sides during the evening hours. The women encouraged the men to prepare themselves well for the trouble which it was believed was not far distant. Every one was anxious. Every one was brave. All were willing to give up home, family, life, everything except the liberty which they had learned to know and cherish during colonial life on the American shore—every one except the Tories. The Tories were colonists who were friendly to England in the quarrel between the mother country and her colonies. Of these Tories there were many. They caused much annoyance to the patriots, and were often a source of danger to their cause. But by far the greater number of colonists were patriotic Americans, standing on the side of right and justice.

The Continental Congress at Philadelphia sent hearty words of encouragement to the Provincial Congress at Boston.

Prepara-
tions for
war.



THE MINUTE MAN.

After the original in bronze
by Daniel C. French.

THE FIRST BLOODSHED

General
Gage's
attempt to
capture
supplies.

When General Gage, the commander of the British soldiers in Boston, saw the preparations for war which were going on around him, he decided to capture the guns and ammunition of the Massachusetts colony. To accomplish this he sent a body of men to Concord, where many munitions of war were stored. He tried to do this secretly, but his movements had been watched. By the time his soldiers had started, a brave man, Paul Revere, was riding on his good horse along the road between Boston and Concord, calling the minute men to wake and oppose the king's soldiers. When, therefore, the British soldiers advanced along the Concord road they were fired at from behind fences and barns, so that although they succeeded in destroying the storehouse at Concord, many of them were killed. Those who escaped were very glad to get back into Boston again.

The battle of
Lexington,
April 19,
1775.

This first bloodshed between the troops of England and the minute men of her colonies is called the Battle of Lexington. It was in the town of that name on the Concord road that the first shot of the Revolution was fired on that morning of April 19, 1775. This date should be remembered by us all.

The people of New England were greatly excited when the news of this battle reached

them. Within three days a force of 16,000 colonial minute men surrounded Boston and the British troops quartered there

On the 10th of May the Second Continental Congress met in Philadelphia and decided to organize a Continental army to oppose the English. George Washington, well known because of his bravery and wisdom in the French and Indian War, and because of his sensible and patriotic conduct in the Virginia House of Burgesses, was called to be its commander.

Second
Continental
Congress.

The Revolutionary War was now begun in earnest, although at this time the colonists had no idea of attempting to free themselves from British rule. The same Congress that made these war-like preparations sent a letter to the king, telling him of their loyalty and begging him to treat them with fairness and honesty.

The king paid no attention to this appeal. On the contrary, he sent over more soldiers, and even hired soldiers of other countries to fight for him. The men assembled at Philadelphia in the Second Continental Congress issued on the 4th of July, 1776, as you already know, the Declaration of Independence.

The Battle of Lexington was fought on the 19th of April, 1775, the Second Continental Congress met in Philadelphia in May, 1775, and George Washington took charge of the Continental army on the 3d of July, 1775,

Washington
made
general.

at Cambridge, Massachusetts. It was not until October 19, 1781, however, that the British general, Lord Cornwallis, finally surrendered his army to George Washington, and the long, bravely fought war of the Revolution was brought to a close.

IN THE NORTH

His undisciplined troops.

When Washington took charge of the soldiers who had assembled near Boston, he found them undisciplined, armed only with such guns as they had themselves been able to procure, and dressed for the most part in their every-day clothing. He at once began to train the men, teaching them to rely on their officers and to obey them in every way. He also did what he could to have his soldiers supplied with better guns and more suitable clothing. While thus preparing his army for the coming war, he carefully watched the British soldiers quartered in Boston.

Lord Howe sailed from Boston.

In the spring of 1776, Lord Howe, who had come from England to take General Gage's place at the head of the British troops, becoming alarmed at the increasing strength of the colonial army, placed his troops on board the English men-of-war in the harbor and sailed away.

Boston was now occupied by American soldiers, so the citizens were no longer harassed by the enemy.



GENERAL WASHINGTON AND HIS SOLDIERS.

During the time the American soldiers held the British army in Boston much progress had been made by Washington in the organization of his forces. Our soldiers had now had experience in camp life, in watching a besieged army and in actual warfare against the soldiers of England. This training was of great value to them.

Washington's training of the American soldiers.

It was believed that after the British left Boston they would attack New York and attempt to gain control of the Hudson River. It was of the utmost importance that they be prevented from accomplishing this, for since the British had many powerful ships with which they could prevent the transfer of American troops from port to port by way of the sea, the colonists depended in great measure on the Hudson River for the moving of troops from New England to the middle colonies.

Washington
moved his
army to
New York.

Washington quickly moved his army from Boston to New York. He prepared to defend the city against the approaching English, but the British soldiers proved too strong for his little army. New York and its harbor fell into the hands of General Howe.

After several severe engagements near New York, the British attempted to march across New Jersey to capture Philadelphia. Washington prevented this by engaging them in several battles. The British then succeeded in reaching Philadelphia by sailing down the coast from New York and up Chesapeake Bay and then marching overland to that city. The opposition of Washington's army was so stubborn that the English accomplished little, and suffered at the same time heavy losses. The English army was soon taken to New York again, closely followed by General Wash-

ington. An attempt on the part of the English, directed by General Burgoyne, to conquer the state of New York by leading an army from Canada, failed utterly, resulting in the capture of a large force of British soldiers.

The attempt to conquer New York from Canada.

IN THE SOUTH

In 1779, after several years of severe fighting, which resulted in great loss, both to the English and to the Americans, the English gave up their attempt to obtain control of New York and the other central states. They advanced against the South, where they hoped soon to be victorious.

The British attack on the South.

The English first took possession of Georgia and reinstated the royal governor there, after which they defeated the Americans in South Carolina. It appeared as if they were to succeed in all the southern states. At the end of the year 1780, however, a new army for the South was organized by the Americans and placed in command of the brave General Greene. But General Greene was himself under George Washington, for General Washington was the Commander-in-Chief of all the armies of the United States.

The American soldiers were now more successful. In the spring of 1781, Lord Cornwallis, who was then the British general, withdrew his army from North Carolina into

Virginia. Cornwallis took his stand in Yorktown, Virginia.

The French
aid.

A large fleet from France was on its way to aid the United States. Learning of this, Washington led his army from the North, where he had been battling with the English, doing what he could to prevent their destruction of the northern cities, and, by uniting his forces with those of General Greene, surrounded the British army under Lord Cornwallis in Yorktown. The French fleet which had arrived, prevented the escape of the British army by water.

Lord
Cornwallis's
surrender.

At Yorktown on the 19th of October, 1781, after a long siege, and after several vain attempts to escape, Lord Cornwallis surrendered the English army to George Washington.

GENERAL MARION

General
Marion,
"The Fox,"
and his men.

When the British government decided to try to conquer the colonies by attacking them in the South, instead of devoting all their energies to the North, the prospects were very dark for the Americans. The English were successful in Georgia and the Carolinas, but, even while successful, they were greatly annoyed by the frequent attacks of a band led by General Francis Marion.

Marion and his men, and their brave deeds for their country, are of great interest in con-

nection with the study of the American Revolution. Mounted on swift and trusted horses, living in the woods like frontiersmen, Marion's



*By permission of
George Putnam's Sons*

Francis Marion

band was a constant menace to the British troops. These sly followers of "The Fox," as General Marion was called, could not easily be captured. At unexpected moments, and at un-

A constant
menace to
to the
British
troops.

expected places, they would rush on the well-uniformed, strictly disciplined and well-seasoned British troops. After hindering the progress of the hostile army, killing many of their soldiers, and freeing American prisoners, they would turn their horses and be back among the protecting trees almost before the English had recovered from their surprise. Marion and his men also proved during the war that they were brave soldiers in open warfare. More than once they met the English in regular battle.

The poverty
and bravery
of these
Americans.

General Marion and his men had fought the Indians before the Revolution. They knew well the sly tricks of the Indians which the British could never understand or successfully cope with. The general and his men had no tents, often not even blankets in which to sleep. The bare ground was their bed, the trees and sky their shelter. The berries and roots of the woods were their food. Ready to move at a moment's notice, whether during the day or in the middle of the night, the English could not surprise or capture them.

Many interesting stories are told of the sacrifices, the narrow escapes and the successes of Marion's men. One will be enough to show you how they were regarded by the British. An English officer, being captured by General Marion, was invited to dine with him. The Englishman was surprised to find that

the only thing the general and his men had for dinner that day was a batch of potatoes, baked in the embers of a camp fire and served on pieces of bark. The dainty officer in his gaudy uniform was hardly prepared for such a feast; but the simple politeness and open hospitality which Marion showed to his captured enemy did more than a sumptuous repast could possibly have done. When the British officer regained his liberty he resigned his commission and returned to England, saying that there was no use fighting such men. The trained armies of England could not hope to be successful against men who were willing to lead such lives, suffer such hardships and brave such dangers, for the sake of liberty. General Marion and his band of patriots did much to secure the freedom of the colonies.

A British opinion of their love of liberty.

General Marion was born in the same year with Washington, 1732, in South Carolina. He died in 1795.

MARQUIS LAFAYETTE

We owe a great deal to the help which the French gave us during our struggle for independence. The French had been for years the enemies of the English, so they were glad to unite with those at war with England. After the Continental Congress had issued the Declaration of Independence France was the first nation to acknowledge the right of the

The
recognition
of France.

colonies to freedom. And after France had acknowledged this right, she treated the United States as an independent nation, even before



*By permission of
George Putnam's Sons*

Lafayette

From a French print, 1781.

the United States had succeeded in winning freedom and while they were still called the rebellious colonies of England.

In the early part of the Revolution a brave young Frenchman, the Marquis Lafayette, becoming impatient with his country for not sending aid to the United States, fitted out a ship with men and arms at his own expense, which he placed at the disposal of the colonists. Lafayette, who was with Washington much of the time during the war, rendered valuable assistance to the colonial army. We should not forget to honor this noble Frenchman.

The zeal of
Lafayette.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

For some years before the Revolution several of the colonies had employed a man by the name of Benjamin Franklin to go to England, to do what he could to help the colonies by pressing their claims before the English government. As he was one of the foremost patriots of our young country, and as he did a great deal to secure the help of the French nation during our Revolution, let us learn a little about him.

A foremost
patriot.

Benjamin Franklin was born in Boston in the year 1706, his parents having come to this country some time before, from England. He could not, he tells us in his autobiography, remember the time when he could not read. His greatest pleasure, even when a young boy, was to secure a book and master the lines contained in it.

His work
as a boy.

While still very young, Franklin worked with his brother in a printing office, in Boston, and soon began to write for his brother's paper. This was the second newspaper ever published in the United States.

Franklin's brother, being jealous of the younger man's ability to write so well, made life very uncomfortable for him, which caused Benjamin, when seventeen years old, to leave home. He went to Philadelphia, which city from this time until his death he considered his home.

His
studies.

Soon after his arrival in Philadelphia he found employment in a printing office, where, because of his great ability, he soon came to be regarded as the foremost man in the office. He spent all his spare moments in study, mastering, among other things, the German and French languages. He also gained a fair knowledge of several other tongues.

Later, after spending some time in Europe, where he worked in a printing office, Franklin returned to Philadelphia, where he opened a printing office of his own. When he grew older he was elected to the Assembly of Pennsylvania, where his influence did much to increase the prosperity of the colony. He wrote and printed many pamphlets, which contained words of much wisdom. They are still read today. He published an almanac called "Poor Richard's Almanac," for which

he had collected so many wise and sharp sayings that, next to the Bible, "Poor Richard's Almanac" was the best known publication in all the colonies.

Poor
Richard's
Almanac.

Franklin was not only a printer and author; he was also the man who discovered that lightning is electricity. This discovery was of such importance to the world that it caused the name of Franklin to be known and honored throughout America, and in the countries of Europe as well. He had long wondered of what lightning consisted. So one stormy night he went into a field, where he sent up into the clouds a large kite which he had made. At the end of his kite string was a key. Pretty soon a flash of lightning brightened the darkness, and a little spark, just such a spark as is seen on an electric motor, was seen at the end of his key. Franklin then was sure that lightning was nothing more than electricity. He made many other experiments, which proved this to be true. This discovery showed the world that electricity exists in the air all about us. The lightning rod, which collects the electricity in the air during a storm, and carrying it harmlessly into the ground, prevents the destruction of buildings, was the invention of Benjamin Franklin. The advancement made in electrical appliances since the time of Franklin is so great that it can not be estimated.

Franklin
showed that
lightning is
electricity.

The value
to mankind
of the use of
electricity.

The telephone and telegraph would not be possible without the power of electricity. These inventions permit people not only of the same town, but people separated by thousands of miles of land and water, to talk with one another. They cause the people of all countries of the earth to feel more like brothers to one another.

Many of our houses and streets are lighted by electricity. Our street cars are moved by the power of this strange force, and electricity is beginning to be used for the moving of railroad trains and ships on the water. Engines of all sorts are propelled by electricity.

If Benjamin Franklin had never done anything else but discover that lightning and electricity are the same, his name would have been remembered and honored.

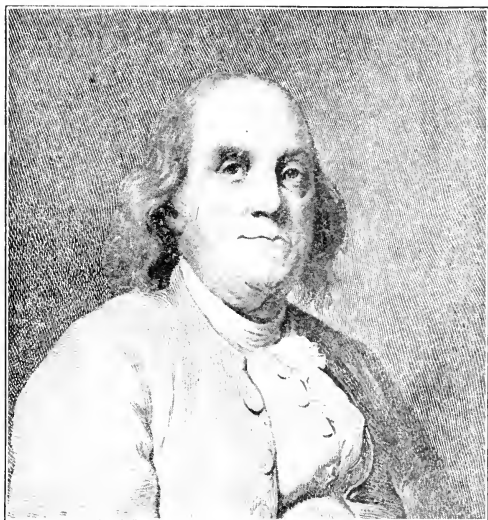
Franklin
sent on a
mission to
France.

Franklin was sent to England to try to induce the king to treat the American colonies better, and for what he did there his fellow countrymen loved and respected him. When the war with Great Britain began Franklin was sent by this country to France to secure the aid of the French government. It was partly through his wise conduct there, and his brave appeals for help, that the French sent ships and soldiers to America to aid the colonies in securing their independence.

After the surrender of Cornwallis, Franklin gave his aid to the United States by insisting

that their rights should be observed in the treaty of peace, which was finally agreed to. Returning to America, Franklin spent the remainder of his life working for his country. He had much to do with the making of the Constitution which the United States adopted.

His
constant
patriotic
endeavor.



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

He did much to make Philadelphia the well-ordered and beautiful city which it is today. His service to the state of Pennsylvania and the whole country will always be remembered.

Franklin died in Philadelphia in 1790 in the eighty-fifth year of his life, honored and loved by the people of America and looked up to by the people of foreign countries.

His death.

PEACE

The colonies had won their independence and showed King George the Third of England that he could not tax his colonies as he pleased.

The
patriotism
and endurance of the
people.

Great were the sufferings of George Washington, the brave commander, and his invincible Continental army, but during the long years of war these brave soldiers were cheered and encouraged by patriotic mothers and wives, sisters and daughters. These women said to the men, "Go! Fight for our country and our rights. We will take care of things here at home while you are gone. We will work the farm, and we will do the best we can to keep you supplied with good, warm clothing. Do not give up." With such brave soldiers and such loyal women opposed to her, England could not conquer.

It was not until the fall of 1783, two years after the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, that a treaty of peace was finally agreed to by the United States and Great Britain, and the British soldiers were withdrawn from our territory.

The treaty
of peace.

By the terms of the treaty the United States extended from Canada to Florida, and from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River in the West. Canada belonged to England, whereas Florida, as well as the vast expanse of country between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, the Louisiana territory, belonged to Spain.

DIFFICULTIES AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR

During the Revolution the colonies had had great difficulty in holding themselves together. They had agreed to be governed by a collection of laws which were called the Articles of Confederation. But since these laws gave Con-

The
Articles of
Confeder-
ation



THE UNITED STATES IN 1783, AT THE CLOSE OF THE REVOLUTION.

gress no real power, it was a hard matter for the government to secure money for the support of the nation and to keep the different colonies at peace with one another. This same difficulty existed after the close of the war. It was only through the exertions of Wash-

Barely
serve to
keep the
colonies at
peace.

ington and Franklin and other peace-loving men that the thirteen states were held together.

At times it looked as if there would be thirteen separate nations formed of the thirteen colonies. Again some of the coloniëns seemed to be anxious to bind themselves into a nation apart from the other states. It was suggested by some that George Washington be made king of the country, but to this proposition he refused absolutely to listen. Finally matters were settled to a great extent by the forming of the Constitution and its adoption by the thirteen states.

13. *OUR COUNTRY AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR*

The
President
and
Congress in
New York.

Now that the Revolutionary War is over and the President and Congress are hard at work in New York City trying to straighten matters out, let us pause to see what kind of country the colonists had established for themselves, and what Great Britain had lost by the unfairness of her kings.

The
conditions
they worked
with.

At the close of the war there were thirteen states within the territory of the United States. Some of these had well-defined boundaries, but the boundaries of others were much in dispute. The settlements were for the most part either near the ocean or on the large rivers. The country west of the Appalachian Mountains was but little known, the settlements there being few and widely separated.

In all the thirteen states the population did not equal more than half the number of people living today within the one state of New York. Of this population the greater part was to be found south of the Potomac River, where fully one-seventh of the people were slaves.

The
population.

The reason for the large number of settlers to be found in the South is plain, when we think of the great difference in climate, and also the difference in kind of soil between the two sections of the country. In the South the air is warm, almost tropical, for the greater part of the year. The soil yields great quantities of tobacco and cotton, with little help from man other than that of planting and harvesting the crops. In the North the summer is short and the winter long and cold. The soil is not easily adapted to the raising of tobacco or cotton, nor is the summer long enough to warrant the planting of such crops. Corn and other grain can be grown, but the fields must be cleared of stumps and rocks and the soil must be carefully tilled.

The southern settlers lived on great plantations, where, with the aid of slaves, and by very little hard work themselves, they raised great crops of tobacco and cotton and rice. The settlers of the North lived on little farms and in towns, each man doing his own work, raising his little crops of corn and of wheat, keeping his little store or shop, or owning his

In the
South.

boat and making his living by fishing in the streams or in the waters of the ocean. In the far North, New Hampshire and that country which was afterwards admitted to the Union as Maine and Vermont, were but little populated. The few settlers there made a living by felling the trees of the forest and sending the wood to the other colonies, or to England. Then, too, they hunted animals in the woods, they caught codfish, and they captured whales and extracted the oil. In the far South great quantities of rice and indigo were grown, and from the trees the settlers secured pitch and tar.

In the
North.

In the North were many little towns on the seacoast, and between and behind the towns the country was divided into little farms. Philadelphia was the largest and most modern of all the cities in the country. New York was the second in point of size, while Boston, in Massachusetts, was the third city of importance. In the South there were few towns and cities. One might travel for hours through great plantations without seeing a house of any kind.

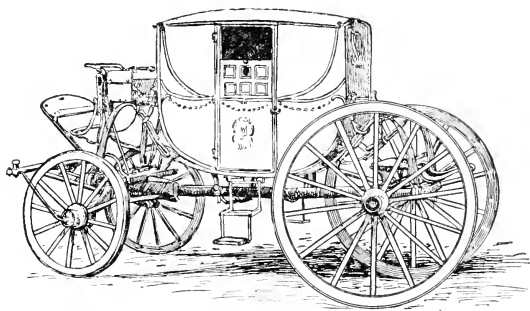
In the North each little town had its church and its school house. So, too, each little community of farmers had a church conveniently located, where the farmers and their families could worship on Sundays, and a school house, where the children could be educated during the week. In the Middle States churches and

school houses were found only in the towns, and sometimes not even there, while in the South churches were only in the larger places, the planters frequently driving many miles on Sunday to attend services. Of school houses there were very few.

TRAVEL

The people did not go much from home. Few Virginians had been to Georgia. Few of the settlers of New York had made the trip to Boston. A man who had traveled from New

How people
traveled.



AN OLD-TIME FAMILY COACH.

Hampshire to the far South was looked on as a wonderful traveler. Railroads were unknown. All travel was either by water, or by stage coach, or on horseback, over the roughest roads, through wild forests, and by fording streams and wading swamps. The traveler who wished to go from Boston to New

York spent a week in doing so when the weather was fine and the roads in good condition. At other times ten days or two weeks were necessary to cover the distance. If he wished to continue to the far South he had to be prepared to spend nearly an entire month in a stage coach, eating his meals and sleeping nights at inns and taverns by the side of the road.

As our traveler went from place to place he was eagerly questioned about what was happening in those parts of the country through which he had passed. There were few newspapers printed, and these were seldom seen at any distance from the town where they were issued. Letters were carried at great expense by boys and men on horseback. The trips of these early postmen were few, because each required much time.



DRESS OF THE TIME OF
THE REVOLUTION.

DRESS

The dress of the colonists was such as would amuse us today.

The men wore three-cornered hats, coats short in front and long behind, trousers reaching only to the knee, and low shoes. This was the dress clothing of the men,

How they
dressed.

a suit of which lasted a man many years and was often handed down by him to his son. In the fields homespun clothes of linsey-woolsey were worn. In the South the planters were often richly dressed in clothing brought from Europe, but the style there was much the same as at the North.

The women wore high hats, or enormous bonnets and skirts containing many yards of material, held in place by great hoops of wire.

In the North the settlers led hard working, severe lives, yet were able to earn only a bare living. The housewives and the daughters spent their time making clothes for themselves and the men, and also table-linen, bed-clothes and blankets. In the South the slaves did most of the work, while the planters led comparatively easy lives, entertaining one another and seeking amusement.



DRESS OF THE TIME
OF THE REVOLU-
TION.

Who did
the work.

THE PATRIOTIC SPIRIT

Everywhere we find the settlers, both men and women, looking eagerly toward New York and trusting that the President and Congress will do their work well and justly. Everywhere from New Hampshire to Georgia the

The
desire of
the people

men met to suggest plans for strengthening the country and to speak patriotic words. The patriots were proud of their little country, and every one was anxious to do his or her share in helping it become great and strong.

NEW STATES

The growth
in popula-
tion and
living
facilities.

Many settlers now came to the United States from other countries to enjoy the freedom which the United States had won. They came to establish homes in the great valleys and on the mighty streams where yet no homes were built. The thirteen original states began to grow in population. New settlements were made. Towns increased in size. Roads became better. More newspapers were printed. Letters were carried more easily and quickly. The country in and beyond the mountains was being settled by hardy frontiersmen. Before the capital of the United States was permanently established at Washington, three new states, Vermont, Kentucky and Tennessee, were admitted to the Union. Vermont was the first state to be added to the United States after the adoption of the Constitution, the date of her admission being 1791.

ROBERT FULTON

In 1806 Robert Fulton invented the steamboat which made trips on the Hudson River

between New York and Albany. It is necessary that the people of a country, if they wish to make their country great and strong, be

Some results of the invention of the steamboat



able to travel from place to place quickly and easily. They can then see and know one another. The products of one part of the country can then be carried to the people in

other parts where they are needed. The invention of the steamboat was a great step toward bringing about this better state of affairs.

While the states of the Union were growing and adding to their number, they not only had a great deal of trouble among themselves, but with other countries also.

LOUISIANA

Louisiana
purchase
in 1803.

You remember that all the territory between the Appalachian Mountains and the Rocky Mountains had been claimed by France. The French based their claim on the fact that it was Frenchmen who first extensively explored the Mississippi and the other rivers which drain all that vast territory. As a result of the French and Indian War all the land of the Louisiana territory between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River became the property of Great Britain. That west of the river was ceded by France to Spain. Later (1801) the land between the river and the Rocky Mountains was ceded back to France. While the young states were strengthening themselves and adding to their number, France and England became involved in a great quarrel. France felt that she would be unable to hold Louisiana if England should attempt to take it away from her. Therefore Napoleon, the ruler of France, offered to sell Louisiana to the United States.

In this way he would get a great deal of money for territory which he felt sure he would otherwise lose. He thought, too, that in this way he would strengthen the friendship between France and the United States. Thomas Jefferson was President of the United States at the time the purchase was made.

THOMAS JEFFERSON

You have been told that George Washington was the first President of the United States, and that he served for two terms—from April 30, 1789, to March 4, 1797. Although the people of the United States wished to elect him again to the Presidency, he would not accept this additional mark of their trust. John Adams, of Massachusetts, who had been Vice-President during the eight years of Washington's Presidency, was chosen to succeed him. At the same time, in 1796, Thomas Jefferson was elected Vice-President. Adams and Jefferson were inaugurated at Philadelphia, March 4, 1797.

John Adams
succeeded
Washington
as
President.

As the name of Thomas Jefferson is closely linked with that of Washington, we shall enjoy learning a little about his life. Jefferson's ancestors came to Virginia and became planters in the colony before the Pilgrims sailed across the ocean in the gallant little Mayflower. Our Jefferson was born in 1743, on April 2. At that time George Washington was already

eleven years old, attending school and playing soldier with his mates.

Jefferson's
education.

Although Jefferson's father was not well educated himself, he was anxious that his son should have the advantages which learning gives. He therefore sent his boy to a good school and later to college. As Jefferson had been an earnest student, and was capable of remembering and applying what he learned, when he left college he was a well-educated man. From early boyhood he had been interested in history and politics. After graduating from college he devoted his time to the study of law. With the money he earned as a lawyer he bought more land, to add to the plantation which he inherited from his father. Jefferson's plantation was located near the present city of Charlottesville, in the mountains of Virginia. His home was called Monticello.

Jefferson, like Washington, enjoyed plantation life and at Monticello, surrounded by his slaves, he spent many happy hours. Although Jefferson owned slaves, he did not think it right that men should be thus deprived of their freedom. He did much to better the condition of the slaves in this country by the expression of his opinion in regard to them. Like Washington, he hoped and believed that slavery would gradually die out. He succeeded in having a law passed prohibiting the bringing of more slaves into Virginia. After the colonies had become the

United States, he tried to have Congress pass a law freeing all the slaves and prohibiting slavery in the United States.



Th. Jefferson

Thomas Jefferson was an honest, perfectly frank man, who did not fear to say or write what he believed to be true. Kind-hearted and cordial to every one, he made many

His
sincerity
and
patriotism

friends. Even those who opposed him on matters of national importance loved and respected him because it was known that he was honest in his convictions and that all his actions were prompted by patriotism.

He was a hard and earnest worker for the good of the colonies, and later in life for the United States.

In 1768, he was elected to the Virginia House of Burgesses, and from that time until the Revolution he was a member of that body. Foremost in demanding of the king and the royal governors the rights which he knew the colonists should have, he became known throughout the thirteen colonies as the champion of freedom and the enemy of oppression and tyranny.

He was one of the members of the Virginia Committee of Correspondence. He was sent by Virginia to the Second Continental Congress, which issued the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776. The work of preparing a Declaration of Independence was placed, by Congress, in the hands of five men, three of whom were Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson.

His work
in the
Declaration
of Independence.

The Declaration of Independence, as it was finally passed and issued, is largely the work of Jefferson. In it are embodied the thoughts and sentiments which he had so often urged as a member of the Virginia House of Bur-

gesses and of the Committee of Correspondence.

Soon after the Declaration of Independence was issued, Jefferson resigned his seat in Congress to become a member of the Virginia Legislature, where he thought he could work to the better advantage of his countrymen.

In 1779, he was elected governor of Virginia, where, in the discharge of his duties, he assisted Washington in his work of driving the English from the country.

Soon after he again occupied a seat in Congress. In 1785, he was sent to France to succeed Franklin, who, as you already know, had been there for several years.

While Washington was President, he asked Jefferson to come home from France to be his Secretary of State. The Secretary of State is an assistant of the President, whose duty it is to watch over the affairs which affect the relation of our country with other countries. The Secretary of State is one of the most important offices connected with our government.

In 1796, Jefferson was elected Vice-President, and in 1800 he was chosen by the people to be their President, and in 1804 he was again elected to that high position.

Jefferson
chosen
President.

At the close of his second term, Jefferson returned to his home at Monticello, where he remained until his death, in 1826. There his

body was buried. Many visitors still go every year to his grave to show their veneration and respect for one of the founders of our United States.

The rights
of States.

Jefferson was a firm believer in state rights. He thought that Congress was given too much power by the Constitution, being afraid that our government would become too much a government by a few people. He thought that if any state did not like a law which the National Congress should pass it could nullify that law; that is, it might declare that such law was not binding on the people of that state. Jefferson was the leader of the state rights party in the United States, to which there were many adherents.

Jefferson's
simplicity
of life.

Jefferson was very plain and unaffected in his private life. He objected, also, to any show of pomp or finery in his public life. When, in 1801, he was inaugurated in the capital city, Washington,—he was the first President to be inaugurated there—he urged that the ceremonies be simple in character. He let the people of the country know that he did not want them to celebrate his birthday each year with gay festivals and balls. He wore the simplest of clothing, used plain language, and objected to the use of titles. While he considered himself the equal of any man, he believed that the rights of every man were deserving of his respect and con-

sideration. When men in public life today lead very simple, unostentatious lives they are said to observe Jeffersonian simplicity.

Jefferson was one of our greatest statesmen. For forty years, as a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, as one of the men who represented Virginia in the Continental Congress, as our Minister to France, as Secretary of State to Washington, as Vice-President during the administration of Adams, and as President for two terms, he honestly worked for his country and for the good of its citizens. During the last years of his life he was frequently consulted on grave matters by those who were in power at Washington. In the trying time after the Revolution his wisdom and patriotism did much to build and strengthen the foundations of the peaceful and happy government which is ours today.

His wisdom
and
patriotism.

It was during Jefferson's first administration that Louisiana was purchased from Napoleon. Jefferson saw the great advantage which this territory would be to the United States, so he made terms with Napoleon by which it became the property of the United States in 1803. Thus, you see, the boundaries of the United States were extended at that time to the Rocky Mountains on the west, and included all the country between Canada and the Gulf of Mexico with the exception of Florida and that part of our country which is the state of Texas;

The values
of the
Louisiana
purchase.

and also small portions of New Mexico, Kansas and Colorado, which were still in the possession of Spain.



The UNITED STATES IN 1803.

14. THE WAR OF 1812

Effect of
the struggle
between
England
and France.

The great struggle going on in Europe between England and France had a harmful effect on the United States. Each of these distant countries wished to injure the other as much as possible. Each declared that American ships containing American products should not enter the ports of the other nor ports friendly to these countries. Thus, American ships carrying tobacco or cotton or lumber

could not enter English ports to dispose of their cargoes because the French would interfere. Nor could they enter French ports because the English would interfere. As nearly every country of any importance in Europe was friendly either to France or England, there were few ports which American ships could enter without opposition.

CAUSES OF THE WAR

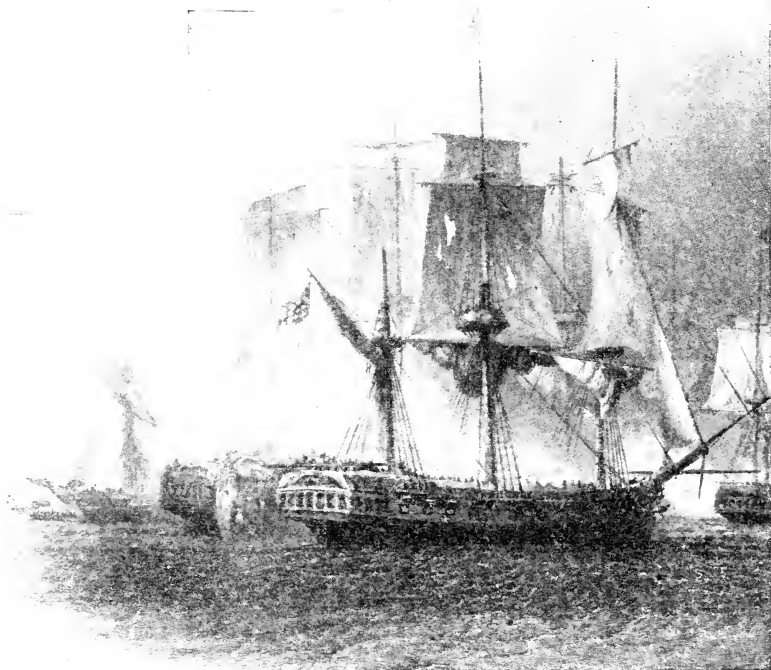
Nor was this all.

England claimed the right to force any Englishman wherever he was found to serve on her ships as a sailor or fighter. She claimed that many Englishmen were sailing in American ships. Whenever, therefore, an English man-of-war sighted an American ship she quickly overhauled the latter, and such seamen as the commander of the man-of-war desired to have were forcibly transferred from the American to the English vessel. It made no difference whether these sailors were Englishmen or Americans. The English commander claimed that they were Englishmen. And in the open sea it was not an easy matter for an American, with the appearance and speech of an Englishman, to prove that he was a citizen of the United States. A great many of our sailors were thus forced to sail in British ships against their will. The Eng-

Seizure of
American
seamen.

Seizure of
American
merchan-
dise.

lish ships not only took our sailors, but they also robbed the United States of much merchandise. The ships of the United States were seized by the French



A NAVAL BATTLE OF 1812.

men-of-war also and robbed of their valuable cargoes. But the French commanders could not very well take our sailors on the supposition that

they were Frenchmen, for an American neither looks nor speaks like a Frenchman.

The United States government did not wish to go to war with either of these countries. But at last the treatment of our ships and sailors became so unjust that it was decided that war was necessary.

It was known that with whichever of these two countries we made war, we should by so doing secure the friendship of the other. So it was decided to make war on England, as France had been our friend during the Revolution. Another reason for deciding to wage war with England instead of with France was that we could harass England by attacking Canada, whereas France had no possessions in America against which we could move our armies. In 1812 war was therefore declared against Great Britain, and the Americans at once made an attempt to capture Canada.

For nearly three years war was waged between the two countries, it being for the most part a war between English and American ships. The Americans did not succeed in taking Canada, but they won many naval battles. And the United States, by capturing many British ships, proved that on the ocean her sailors were as brave as her soldiers were on land. As England was the strongest naval power in the world, other nations were surprised at the successes of our little navy. They

The war
lasted
nearly
three years.

learned that it was not safe to interfere with American ships or American sailors. During this war, which is called the War of 1812, the British captured our capital, Washington, and burned the Capitol building and nearly all of the other government offices, as well as some private residences. This act on the part of the English was a most extreme one. The burning of the buildings of the capital and the destroying of many valuable papers did the English no good, and, so far as the result of the war was concerned, was without effect. The last battle of the war was at New Orleans, in Louisiana, which state had been admitted to the Union in September, 1812, just before war was declared. The result of the battle was the utter defeat of the English army. A great number of English were slain or wounded. In this battle of New Orleans the Americans were led by Andrew Jackson, who was afterwards elected by the people to be President of the United States.

The battle
of New
Orleans.

END OF THE WAR

This great battle, fought on the 8th of January, 1815, was the last battle fought between English and American soldiers. As a result of the war, England acknowledged the rights of Americans, not only in the United States, but also on all oceans. A treaty of peace had been agreed to in Europe on December 24, 1814,

but as communication in those days between distant places was slow and uncertain, this fact was unknown in America at the time of the battle of New Orleans; otherwise this battle would not have been fought, and many British lives would have been saved.

The war with Great Britain did not change in any way the boundaries of the United States. However, it did result in giving the people of the United States greater trust in their own strength. It served, also, to strengthen the Union, and make the different states care more for the United States as a whole, and less for the separate states as states.

The results
of the war.

The War of 1812 may almost be considered as a part of the War of the Revolution, because until England, as well as other nations, gave to American ships and American sailors their rights on the ocean, the American people could not feel that they were entirely free and independent. But now that they had proved that they would not be meddled with either on land or on water, it was acknowledged that the United States was in fact, as well as in name, a free and independent nation.

Great numbers of people continued to come to the United States from all parts of Europe to seek homes in our free country. In 1819 Florida was added to the territory of the United States by purchase from Spain.

Florida
purchased.

The Mississippi Valley became the home of

many thousands of settlers, and new states formed there were added to the Union.

ANDREW JACKSON

The first six presidents of the United States, four of whom served two terms each, were well-educated, well-known and powerful men, whose names had been before the public for many years previous to their election.

In 1828 a man was chosen to be President who was very different from his predecessors. This man was Andrew Jackson, who served from 1829 to 1837, being elected for two terms. The great mass of people in the United States, the farmers and townsfolk, who were not anxious to attain prominence in the affairs of the nation, but were content to be simply honest, industrious citizens of their communities, considered Jackson as one of their own number. He was much more like such men than either Washington or Jefferson, who had always been prominent in national as well as local affairs.

Jackson was born March 15, 1767, at a place called the Warsaw settlement. The exact location of this settlement is not known, but that it was somewhere near the present boundary line between North and South Carolina is certain. Being of poor parents, who could not afford to send their son to school, his early education was very irregular. Moreover,

Jackson's
characteris-
tics,

the schools of the far South at that time were very poor. As Jackson grew older he studied law. He began his work as a lawyer in Nashville, Tennessee.

And his
education.



Andrew Jackson

He was sent by the people of his adopted state as a Representative to the Federal Congress at Philadelphia in 1796, and the following year was elected a United States Senator.

He resigned this office after serving a single year.

Jackson was much more of a soldier than a statesman. He was brave, fearless, and very fierce and combative in disposition. His general knowledge was slight. He was a very obstinate man, so that when he had once formed an opinion it was hard for any one to cause him to change it. But Jackson did great service to his country in wars against the Indians at various times, and also against the English in 1812. He knew how to make his men do just what he wanted them to do. And he was pretty sure to be victorious when he met the enemy, because he would never acknowledge that he was beaten. He often won by obstinacy what other generals less forcible than himself might have lost. At the battle of New Orleans he overcame a force of English soldiers far greater than his own army.

In 1823 Jackson was again elected to the United States Senate, and in 1828 he was elected to the Presidency, being inaugurated March 4, 1829. He was so successful and so well liked that in 1832 he was again elected. During his first administration the state of South Carolina attempted to assert the supremacy of its state government over that of the United States, or Federal government. In other words, South Carolina attempted to carry out *in fact* Jefferson's *theory* of state

South
Carolina's
attempt at
state rights.

rights. The people of this state were dissatisfied with the laws which Congress had passed with regard to our trade with foreign countries, and threatened to disobey these laws. By his prompt, vigorous action Jackson averted trouble, and showed the country that at least while he was President the national government was of greater importance than that of any individual state.

During Jackson's administration, he succeeded in collecting several large sums of money from various European nations for damages inflicted on American interests some years before.

Although Jackson was not a highly educated person, and was unfamiliar with the ways of statesmanship, yet he made a good President, and was much liked by his countrymen. He died in 1845.

GEORGE STEPHENSON

In the time of the colonies, and after the Revolutionary War until 1830, all the travel was done either by wagon or on horseback or in little boats on the streams. The power of steam had already been discovered and applied to stationary engines, and in a few cases boats were propelled by steam on the rivers. But in 1814, an Englishman, George Stephenson, had invented the steam railroad locomotive. The first locomotive and the first cars

George
Stephenson
and the
steam
railway
locomotive.

Travel by
railway at
first deemed
impractical.

were very amusing in appearance, and at that time were laughed at by many people. They thought them unsafe. They considered travel by such means out of the question. But the



*By permission of
Jas. B. Lyon, Albany,*

GEORGE STEPHENSON.

rails began to be laid in various parts of the country, and by 1830 the little trains began to make regular trips. People gradually becoming accustomed to the new mode of travel, soon realized the many advantages the steam railroad

afforded over the slow though faithful horse. Passengers, baggage, merchandise and farm produce could now be moved with speed and safety from place to place. People living far apart could more easily see one another, and could exchange more easily such things as they raised or manufactured for what was raised or manufactured in some other part of the country. For instance, corn could be more easily exchanged for cloth, or cotton for flour, than was possible before.

The invention of the locomotive was of the greatest importance to our country, because it brought all parts of the United States into close relationship with one another. We can now go without difficulty from one state to another, and because of the railroad we can obtain the products of all parts of the country wherever we live. The invention of the steam locomotive did much to open to settlement the great country west of the Mississippi River. Do not forget the name of George Stephenson, an Englishman, when you are thinking or talking about the men who helped to make our country the strong nation it is today.

The effect of the invention of the railroad on the development of this country.

15. *THE MEXICAN WAR*

Soon after the discovery of America the Spanish made themselves masters of Mexico. There they continued to rule until 1821, when the people of Mexico secured their indepen-

dence by force of arms. In this way the Republic of Mexico was established, the territory of which included, in addition to the country included within its present boundary lines, that part of the United States lying south of Oregon and west of the Louisiana purchase.

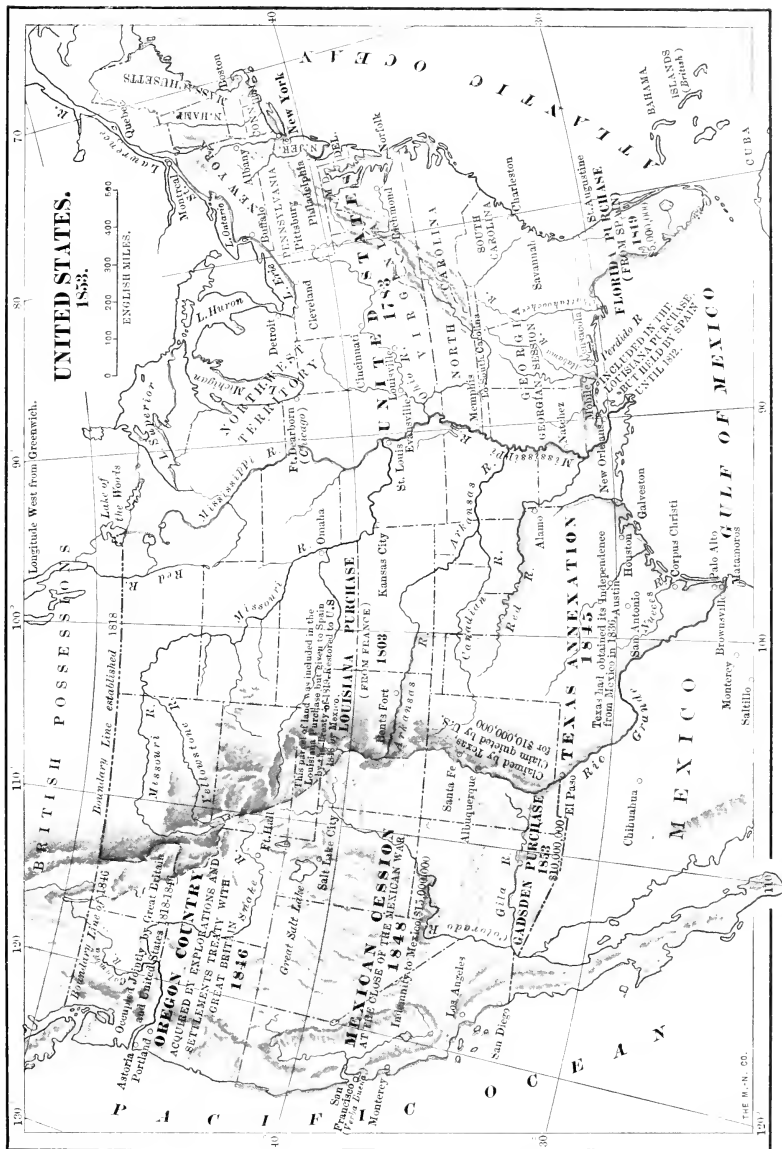
Causes of
the Mexican
War,

One of the states of the new republic which bordered on the United States was Texas, into which many adventurous citizens of this country had migrated. The feeling grew on the part of the Texans that Texas should be independent of Mexico. In 1835-36 Texas declared and secured its independence. It at once asked to be annexed to the United States, which request was granted by our country in 1845, Texas being admitted as a state in that year.

Mexico had never formally acknowledged the independence of Texas, and now that she had been admitted to the Union there arose a dispute over the boundary line between Texas and Mexico. This dispute developed into a war between Mexico and the United States, which resulted favorably to the United States after a two years' struggle.

And its
results.

As a result of the treaty of peace, which was signed in 1848, a large extent of territory was added to the western and southwestern part of the United States. Because of this added territory the United States was extended to the Pacific Ocean, across the great Rocky Mountains.



About this time, in 1846, the question of the ownership of the territory which is now divided into the three states, Oregon, Idaho and Washington, was settled between England and the United States, and the territory came into the undisputed possession of the United States.

The
possession
of Oregon.

In 1850, that part of the original province of Texas not included within the present boundaries of that state was ceded to the United States by the state government of Texas.

In 1853, those parts of the territories of Arizona and New Mexico which are south of the Gila River were purchased from Mexico by the United States. This transaction is termed the Gadsden Purchase, James Gadsden having been prominently identified, on the part of the United States, with the negotiations between the two countries.

The
Gadsden
Purchase.

THE WEST

In 1848 great trains of wagons began to cross the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific coast, where, during that year, gold had been discovered in the soil of what is now the state of California. Within a year a city of 500 houses had been built on the shore of San Francisco Bay, and in the harbor were ships from every part of the globe. In 1850 California was admitted to the Union as a state.

The
discovery
of gold in
California.

Gradually the railroads crept across the country, carrying settlers with them. The territory

California
a state.

Increase of
prosperity,

between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean began to develop and add to the wealth and prosperity of our country. The telegraph had been invented, which helped to make the people in all parts of the country know one another better. By the railway letters could be exchanged quickly between the people in different states and territories. Newspapers contained the latest news brought by telegraph, so that everywhere people were able to know of events happening in other parts of the country almost as soon as if they had taken place at home.

And our
country's
expansion to
thirty-four
states.

We will not now undertake to study the many events which brought about this condition of affairs. We can all see that the spirit which influenced the settlers in the thirteen colonies did not die out, but continued to grow and expand. Thirty-four states, instead of thirteen, were now united. Thirty-one and a half million people were dwelling between the two oceans instead of the three million people, living for the most part in the narrow strip between the Appalachian Mountains and the Atlantic Ocean, who constituted the United States at the close of the Revolution.

This was the size and extent of our country in 1860, at which time our Union, for which Washington and the colonists fought and worked so nobly, was in danger of being dissolved.

16. *THE CIVIL WAR*

In the last of May, 1865, for two days, Pennsylvania Avenue, in Washington, was lined with people who were cheering from early morning till late at night, thousands of tired and worn soldiers who were returning to their homes after long years of warfare on the battlefields of a great war.

On March 4th of the same year, Abraham Lincoln had passed down that same avenue toward the Capitol building, where he was inaugurated President for the second time, having already served the country for four years, during the most critical period of the history of our nation since the Revolution.

When Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated the first time, in 1861, although there were many people to welcome him, the people of the United States were not happy. Every one was expecting trouble, and was anxiously waiting to see how the newly elected President would meet these troubles. For many years there had been differences between the people in the Southern part of the United States and those of the Northern part.

As you have already learned, when this country was very young a great number of negroes were brought here from Africa, a country, far, far away, where the skins of the natives are black. These negroes were

The causes
of the Civil
War.

savages in their own country, spending most of their time hunting in the forests and fighting among themselves.

Slavery.

White men sent great ships to Africa, where the negroes were captured, taken on board the ships and then brought to this country to be sold as slaves to the people living here. When a man needed help on his farm or plantation, instead of hiring men to do his work, he would buy negroes. These negroes were then that man's property, and had to do just as he told them. He furnished them what food they needed, and clothed them, but gave them no money for their work. If a man found he had too many slaves he sold off his number to those who wanted to buy. It made no difference whether the slave wished to go or not. He was like a man's horse or cow; he was property, and as such could be sold or traded away.

Its evils.

In 1808 our government declared that no more slaves should be brought to this country. People began to see that it was very wrong to take a man from his country, his home and his family without his consent and sell him in a far land. Then gradually, as the slaves who were in this country became more civilized, and learned our language and began to live more like white people, the people in some parts of the United States thought that they should be free.

It was mainly the people who lived in the Northern part of the United States who thought this way. Possibly this was because there were not so many slaves in the North as in the South. Perhaps, too, opinion was affected by the fact that the people in the Northern states could get their work done quite easily without the use of slave labor. Their farms were small. Usually a farmer, with the help of his sons, could harvest his crops without any outside help, except, perhaps, a hired man or two during the busy part of the harvest season. In the South, however, the plantations were large. Many men were required to take care of the enormous crops of tobacco and cotton which were raised there. The negroes were well fitted for this work, because they were accustomed to a hot climate, and were able to work for many hours in the hot sun. You remember, too, that the first slaves ever brought to this country were those brought by the early Virginia settlers. So most of the slaves were held in the Southern states.

Its utility in
the South

As this feeling that it was wrong to hold men as slaves grew, the Northern states freed their slaves, and passed laws which made it illegal for any one living in those states to own slaves. The people in the Southern states had a different view of this matter. The loss of slave labor would mean much to them. Each planter needed many men to work his

plantation for him. And the people of the South thought that, inasmuch as they had bought the slaves, and were giving them food and clothing, and were, in most cases, treating them as well as hired laborers would be treated, they should be allowed to keep them. Although many of the Northern people did not think it right that human beings should be held as slaves, they also did not think it would be fair to take the slaves from those to whom they were so necessary.

The
question,
Should the
great West
be slave-
holding,
agitating the
people.

If the number of states in our Union had not increased, serious trouble over the slave question would undoubtedly have been long delayed. But the great West was fast becoming populated and built up with cities and towns, and the people living in its various parts were demanding admission to the Union. The number of states where slaves were owned and the number of states where it was against the law to hold men as slaves were quite evenly balanced. Each time a new territory was formed, or a territory asked admission to the Union as a state, there was much bitter discussion as to whether or not the new territory or state should be allowed to hold slaves. These discussions often resulted in bloody fights.

Northerners
wanted no
more slave
states.

The people of each section of the country thought they were right. The North was willing that the South should retain its slaves,

but it was not willing that any new territories or states should be formed in which slavery was permitted. The South thought that the balance between slave and free states should be maintained. It was fearful lest the representation in the National Congress from the free states might become so large, and the objection to slavery so strong, that the final result would be the freeing of the slaves in the states already in the Union.

Southerners
thought
balance
between
free and
slave states
should be
kept.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

It was during this time, when the South and the North were differing about slavery, that Abraham Lincoln grew to manhood. Every one in the United States, wherever he may live, loves and honors the name of Washington; so, too, does he love and honor that of Lincoln.

Abraham Lincoln was born in Kentucky, February 12, 1809, but soon after his birth his parents moved to Indiana, where the future President passed his boyhood. As Lincoln's parents were very poor, the boy's life was very different from that of Washington, whose parents were rich. Instead of passing the early years of his life in a large mansion surrounded with all the things which make life most pleasant, Lincoln lived in a little house built of logs, having only the bare necessities

Lincoln's
early life.

of life. Lincoln's bed was a bed of leaves, his meals were eaten on a table roughly made with his father's ax out of some one of the trees with which the Lincoln cabin was surrounded. The chairs on which the Lincoln family sat were made in this same manner.

The part of the country in which Lincoln lived was very wild at that time. There was danger from the Indians, as well as from wild animals in the forests. The people were so few that often a man's nearest neighbors were many miles away. The fact that Lincoln's father was poor, combined with the fact that the family lived in such a new and unbroken country, made it difficult for young Lincoln to attend school. But sometimes he was able to go to the little log school house, where he learned to read and write. The young fellow was anxious to learn, however, so he managed to collect a few books, which he read and re-read until he knew everything in them. Sometimes he was able to borrow a book which he had never read, and then he was most happy.

His self-
education.

His life was hard. He helped his father in cutting down trees in the forest, building fences, making roads and in all work that makes the country a more pleasant place in which to live. He grew to be a strong man, the most powerful of any in his neighborhood, but, as he was honest and upright in all his



Abraham Lincoln.

dealings, people liked him more for these good qualities than for his strength.

LINCOLN AS A YOUNG MAN

Lincoln as a
young man.

Lincoln, like Washington, left his home when yet a young man to fight the Indians. However, his experience as an Indian fighter was not very great. But he proved at that time that he was strong and fearless, as well as honest.

To make a living for himself and to help his family, Lincoln did many things. He worked on the Mississippi as a boatman, he split logs into rails for fences, he served as a clerk in a little store, and he was at one time a country postmaster. Once he and a friend together owned a store. But whatever Lincoln was doing, he managed to spend a great part of his time reading and studying. He was especially interested in such books as related to the laws of his country. And he did everything in his power, by borrowing books, or by buying new ones with his hard-earned money and reading them, by talking with older and wiser men about what he read, and by reasoning much with himself, to make himself a lawyer. While Lincoln was thus working for a living and an education, his father removed to Illinois, where, with his son's help, a new log cabin was built.

LINCOLN AS A LAWYER

Lincoln began his work as a lawyer in Illinois. Because people knew him to be honest, brave, trustworthy and industrious, they engaged him for advice. It was not long before his neighbors called on him to be their representative in the legislature. In 1837, he moved to Springfield, which had just been made the capital of the state.

Lincoln as a lawyer.

The people of Springfield and vicinity also chose Lincoln for the legislature. Until 1847, he worked for their interests, devoting his spare moments to the practice of law. He was then sent as the representative of his neighbors and townspeople to the National Congress at Washington. At this time the trouble between the Southern and Northern states was becoming so great that wise and good men were especially needed in the National Legislature. Lincoln was chosen from a state where slaves were not held, and he himself was opposed to the addition of new territories or states in which the holding of slaves was allowed. After serving one term (two years) in Congress, Lincoln returned to Springfield, where he continued his law practice. He made many speeches as the friend of the negro.

Lincoln was a tall, thin, large-boned man, with a most gentle and loving disposition. Everyone, even those who were bitterly opposed

His appearance.

to him on the slave question, admired and respected him. He was kind and considerate to everyone, yet bold and honest in his convictions. He had many public arguments with men better known than himself, but so sound was his reasoning and so forcible his way of explaining his reasons that he was considered one of the best public speakers of the time.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION

The
increased
value of
slavery.

Washington and other men of his time thought that slavery would gradually die out in the United States, and that the question would thus in time settle itself. The value of slave labor to the Southern states was, however, so great that serious trouble could not be averted.

Eli Whitney
and the
cotton gin.

In 1793, an invention was made which greatly increased the value of land in the South, and was, at the same time, the cause for the bringing of many more slaves into this country. This was the cotton gin invented by Eli Whitney. This cotton gin was a very simple contrivance, which quickly and easily separated the cotton seed from the fiber. Previous to that time the work had been done, neither so well nor so quickly, by hand. This invention gave a new incentive to the raising of cotton, caused many new plantations to be cleared, and made necessary the importation of great

numbers of slaves. Because cotton cannot be raised in the North on account of the climate, these new slaves were brought to and used only in the South. As you know, the slave trade was prohibited in 1808. But the children

Slave trade
prohibited
in 1808.



ELI WHITNEY.

of slaves were slaves, too, at their birth, and belonged to the man who owned the mother. So, although slaves could not be brought from Africa, yet the number of black men was increasing from year to year. As early as 1787

The line
between
free and
slave states.

the government of the United States passed a law by which no man could be held as a slave in any of the territory of the United States north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi. At that time, then, the free states were New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, while the slave states were Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. Kentucky, Tennessee and Louisiana were soon admitted as slave states, Vermont and Ohio being admitted as free states about the same time. In 1816, Indiana, a free state, was admitted, and in 1817, Mississippi, a slave state, joined the Union. In 1818, Illinois, a free state, was made one of the United States, and the next year, 1819, Alabama, in which the holding of slaves was permitted, was made one of the Union.

The balance.

The people of the South were not willing that a state in which slaves could not be held should be admitted to the Union unless a state in which slavery was permitted was also admitted.

MISSOURI COMPROMISE

When the territory west of the Mississippi River became settled, and people living there demanded admission to the Union, there was no natural boundary line, like the Ohio River,

south of which all territory was to be open to slavery and north of which slavery was to be prohibited.

In 1820, Maine was admitted to the Union as the twenty-third state. The people in what is now the state of Missouri also demanded admission as a state. But the southern part of our country insisted that Missouri should be a slave state. This brought up the question of how the territory west of the Mississippi River should be divided. In 1821, Missouri was admitted as a slave state, but Congress at the same time determined that from that time the line of separation between free and slave soil in all territory ceded to the United States by France, under the name of Louisiana, should be the parallel of $36^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude. By looking at the map you can see just where this line is, between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. It was thought that this act of Congress, which is called the Missouri Compromise, would settle forever the slavery question in the admission of new states to the Union.

The
Missouri
Compro-
mise, and
what it
involved.

Arkansas was admitted as a slave state in 1836, and in 1837 Michigan, a free state, was added as an offset for Arkansas. In 1845, Texas and Florida came into the Union as slave states, Iowa and Wisconsin following in 1846 and 1848 respectively as free states.

When California, where gold was discovered,

was asking admission to the Union in 1849, it was seen that the provisions of the Missouri Compromise would not apply to that state, for part of California was south of the parallel of $36^{\circ} 30'$ and part of it was north of this line.

Another compromise was made in 1850, by which California was admitted to the Union as a free state, the territories of Utah and New Mexico being organized, in which slavery was permitted, as an offset. The present states of Utah and Nevada were included in the territory of Utah, and the territories of Arizona and New Mexico in that of New Mexico. As a part of this compromise, the selling of slaves was forever prohibited in the District of Columbia. Moreover, a very strict fugitive slave law was passed. By this law, any slave could be captured and returned to his owner, even though he had fled to a free state.

The fugitive
slave law.

KANSAS-NEBRASKA BILL

People of
new
territory to
decide for
or against
slavery in
their state.

In 1854, the government of the United States passed a law by which the people of a new territory who might wish to enter the Union as a state were to decide for themselves whether or not slavery should be permitted in their state. This act was the Kansas-Nebraska bill, by which the two territories of Kansas and Nebraska were organized.

This act was the cause of a great deal of



trouble and some bloodshed. The politicians of the North and South influenced many settlers to migrate to the West, each faction hoping that when the time came for the admission of the new state formed there, their sympathizers would exceed in numbers those of their opponents, and they would thus gain the state for their cause.

The opposition between the two sections was most bitter. The Southern people claimed that the government of the United States had no more power to say whether slavery should be permitted in a territory than it had to say whether slaves should be held in a state. The people of the North insisted that neither new territories nor new states in which slavery was permitted should be organized.

Neither Kansas nor Nebraska was admitted to the Union as a slave state. Kansas was admitted as a free state in 1861. Nebraska did not join the Union until the question of slavery in the United States had been settled forever.

We must remember that the North did not wish to abolish slavery in the Southern states. It simply insisted that the number of states in which slavery was permitted should not be increased.

The South claimed that the national government could not enforce laws in states which did not wish to be governed by these laws. It believed in state rights, as Jefferson had

The North claimed that the number of slave states should not increase, and that the Federal government should be supreme.

The South claimed that the national government could not enforce laws in states which did not wish to be governed by these laws.

believed. It claimed that any state had the right, if it pleased, to nullify any law passed by Congress. This was the claim made by South Carolina in the time of Andrew Jackson. You see, if any state could obey or not, as it pleased, the laws passed by Congress, our country would be sure to develop into a great number of little nations, each with its own laws, instead of one great nation with one central government. The North insisted that the federal government, the government of the United States as a whole, should be the supreme government of our nation ; that is, the people of the North believed that any law which was passed by Congress should be accepted by every state in the Union, even though the people of any particular state did not think such law was what it should be. This is what Andrew Jackson meant when he said, "The federal government must be preserved."

Abraham Lincoln was among the foremost men in the country who held that the extension of slavery must cease. He was very outspoken, and was forcible in everything he said, so that there was no doubt at all about his opinions with regard to the slavery question.

LINCOLN ELECTED PRESIDENT

When, in 1860, the people of the United States were discussing among themselves who

would make a good President to succeed Mr. Buchanan, whom they had elected in 1856, a great many people in the North thought of Lincoln. They thought him the best man to send to Washington as President, because they knew him to be honest and patriotic, and they also knew that his views on the slavery question were the same as their own. He was, therefore, selected as a candidate, and at the election in the fall of 1860 he was elected President. This election was considered a victory for the Northern people, who thought that slavery should not be extended. But the Southern states were much alarmed, fearing that slavery would not only be forbidden in any new territory or state which might be organized, but that slaves in the states already in the Union would be set free.

Lincoln's election considered a victory for the North.

The people in all parts of the Union, both South and North, still hoped that the trouble would be settled without bloodshed. But Lincoln's opinions were so well known, and the bitterness between the North and the South was so great, that the Southern states were afraid they would not receive fair treatment at the hands of the new administration.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

After Lincoln's election, but before he was inaugurated, seven states,—South Carolina,

The
Confederate
States of
America.

Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas,—seceded from the United States; that is, the people who lived in these states said, "We will be governed by the Constitution of the United States no longer. We will establish a government of our own, with a Constitution which suits us."

Their
organiza-
tion.

These states organized themselves as the Confederate States of America. This was in February, 1861. They adopted a Constitution, elected Jefferson Davis President, and selected Montgomery, Alabama, for their capital. This Southern Confederacy immediately began to take possession of forts and arsenals belonging to the United States located within the states which formed the Confederacy. One fort, however, Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, the Southerners could not easily take. The Union commander there refused to surrender. Abraham Lincoln, who had now been inaugurated, sent word to the commander of Fort Sumter that he would soon send him aid.

Fall of Fort
Sumter.

As soon as this was known, the people of South Carolina fired on Fort Sumter, over which the United States flag was flying, and succeeded in forcing the United States soldiers to leave their fort. (April 13, 1861.)

Further
secession.

The President at once called on the United States for soldiers. North Carolina, Virginia, Arkansas and Tennessee refused to send soldiers in response to this call. Instead, these

states joined the Confederacy. Thus you see there were eleven states which left the Union, refusing to be governed by the Constitution which had bound the original thirteen states together, and under which our country had grown and prospered for many years. Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, although slave-holding states, did not secede from the Union, but remained loyal to the Constitution and to the flag.

The capital of the Confederacy was soon moved from Montgomery to Richmond, in Virginia.

Richmond,
Virginia,
the capital
of the Con-
federation.

THE WAR

During the seven long years of the Revolution it was the union of the Southern colonies with those of the North that had made freedom possible. The Southern states and the Northern states had grown side by side since that war, prospering and growing greater. The United States was one great nation. In this nation there were two brothers. One owned slaves; the other did not. These two brothers had many discussions and many quarrels, but each loved the other and each tried in every way to prevent these quarrels from developing into more serious difficulties. The Northern brother said to his brother of the South, "You have bought your slaves; you

Growth and
prosperity
of North
and South
before the
war.

Statement
of the
quarrel.

have fed and clothed them, and they are yours. I do not wish to take them away from you, for then you would suffer a great deal. But when we together add more land to that which we already possess, I think that slaves should not be permitted in our new acquisition." The Southern brother said, "I do not ask you to own slaves. If you do not want them you do not need to have them. I think I do need slaves, and I do not think that you should decide whether new territory should be free or slave soil." And so they quarreled. At last the Southern brother began to fear that not only would slavery be prohibited in new territory, but that the slaves that he already owned would be taken from him, so he said to his Northern brother: "I will leave you, and we can have two separate governments, so that each of us can do as he pleases."

Lincoln's
call for
soldiers to
protect
United
States
property.

Abraham Lincoln called for soldiers to protect the forts and arsenals of the United States which were located in the Southern states. These soldiers were told that they were to serve but three months. Nearly all the people in the North believed that within that time the South would realize that the various states of the Union were "one and inseparable," and would again agree to be governed by the old Constitution. But at the end of three months people both of the South and of the North saw that a much longer time

would be needed to mend the quarrel between the two sections. Many people living in the states which called themselves the Southern Confederacy did not believe that any state had the right to leave the Union. But when their state did leave they said, "We must stay with our state. If it leaves the Union so must we, and we must fight for our state, even though we are fighting against our country." The people in Eastern Tennessee, however, thought differently. They remained loyal to the United States even though their state did join the Confederacy. So, also the people living in the western part of Virginia, loving their country more than their state, refused to join the Confederacy. In 1863 the western portion of Virginia was admitted to the Union as a separate state, West Virginia.

The first bloodshed between the brothers of the North and the South was on April 19, 1861, and from that date until General Lee's surrender, April 9, 1865, the men of the United States fought one another in one of the most terrible wars the world has ever known.

War from
April 19,
1861, to
April 9,
1865

Both the North and the South were fighting for what each thought was right. The soldiers in each army were Americans, and so it was a war waged by soldiers than whom none in the world are braver. In the end the North proved to the South, and to the whole world, that no state in the Union can leave the

Sufferings
of the South.

Union of its own free will. The South suffered a great deal more than the North in this war, for most of the fighting was done in territory south of the Potomac River. Both the Southern and the Northern armies lived in the South for four years. Houses, barns and



*By permission of
James B. Lyon.*

ROBERT E. LEE.

fences were destroyed and plantations were over-run and well-nigh ruined. The suffering of the people of the South was very great. But through it all they showed the utmost bravery and loyalty to what they thought was right. The soldiers who were fighting one another

were the descendants of the men whom the trained soldiers of the great British nation could not conquer one hundred years before. The North could not conquer the South, and the South could not conquer the North. The North was in the end victorious, but the South was not beaten because she was less brave than the North. The South was beaten because there were hardly any Southern soldiers left to fight. The South fought as long as she had any strength with which to fight.

Every one, now, whether he lives south or north of the Potomac, knows that no state can leave the Union. When the Southern states wished to leave the Union in 1860, however, the people of the South thought they were right. And for bravery in fighting for what they thought was right the South has never been surpassed.

The lesson
of the war.

The South was laboring under insurmountable difficulty in obtaining money with which to supply the Confederate armies with the necessities of war. Her soldiers were fighting against almost unlimited numbers of men who were as brave as themselves. The homes of these men were not destroyed by the ravages of war. And their government could procure any amount of money with which to supply them with food, clothing and the munitions of war. The South could not succeed; the struggle was too unequal. As it was, the

Unity and
freedom
throughout
the country.

South continued the struggle for a year after the result was a certainty. For a year they struggled against hope, against sure defeat, against unconquerable odds, because they thought that they were right and that the North was wrong. We have been sorry that these two American brothers could not settle their difficulties without shedding each other's blood. But we may be proud of their unsurpassed bravery. Let us hope that our country, which is now one, will always be the land of the free, and that no man shall call another master. We should be proud of our Union, and work to keep the government of the people, and for the people, a government by the people wherever they may live, whether under the Southern sun, on the plains of the West or among the hills and valleys of the North. There is no South and there is no North. For a few years there was such a distinction. When the war was ended, however, and the soldiers of the North returned to their homes, the nation became one again, and together the people of these United States have worked for the one flag and for the one government which the men of the thirteen colonies fought to establish.

The two brothers developed side by side, they differed on certain matters, they quarreled, they fought. One was stronger than the other, as must always be the case. But when these two sheathed the sword of contention

and clasped hands in friendship, the nations of the earth learned a lesson which will never be forgotten.

When the North found that the Confederacy was not to be quickly and easily overcome, a certain question arose which had not been thought of when the war began. This was the freeing of the slaves of the Confederate states.

There were so many more men in the North than in the South that while some joined the army and went to the South to fight, others stayed at home, working the farms for food for their absent neighbors. In the South, however, every man was needed in the army. Old men, gray-haired and feeble, marched bravely side by side with young men and boys who had left school to join the army. The slaves were left to work the plantations and earn the money with which to supply their masters with food. Slaves were the teamsters of the Southern army. They were the servants of the Southern officers.

Moreover, many persons in England, who did not forget that they had been beaten so badly by the United States in the Revolution and in the War of 1812, were glad to do anything they could to injure our country. They knew that they could do this by helping the South. But if the slaves should be declared free, England could not so well take sides with the South.

Foreign
sympath-
izers.

THE EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVES

The
emancipa-
tion of the
slaves.

On September 22, 1862, President Lincoln told the South that on the 1st of January, 1863, the slaves in all states then fighting the Union would be declared free. You see, Lincoln did this so as to bring the war to a close. He did it to weaken the South, and to make it more easy for the North to conquer. If the South did not give in by the 1st of January, 1863, she would be fighting not only to make a separate nation of herself, but also for the right to hold men as slaves. England could not well give aid to soldiers fighting for slavery against soldiers fighting that a race should have freedom. The South refused to come back into the Union, so all the slaves in the Confederate states were on January 1, 1863, declared free forever.* Of course the South did not recognize the freedom of the slaves until the close of the war, but the proclamation by President Lincoln, declaring that they were free, did much to hasten the close of the war.

General
Lee.

On April 9, 1865, General Robert E. Lee, Commander-in-Chief of the Southern armies, surrendered his Confederate army to General U. S. Grant. The Civil War was at an end, and the North and South were one again.

*The Emancipation Proclamation did not apply to the slaves in the loyal slave states, nor to those of several portions of the Confederate states that were loyal. Not until the ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, December 18, 1865, was slavery completely abolished in the United States,

General Lee was a great soldier, who loved his country, but who thought that the South was not justly treated, and so took up arms against the flag under which he had once served. General Grant was Commander-in-

General
Grant.



U. S. GRANT.

Chief of the Northern armies. His name is coupled with Lincoln's name in the hearts of the people, for doing so much to perpetuate the Union. Robert E. Lee and U. S. Grant, the one the leader of the soldiers of the South,

the other the leader of the soldiers of the North, both honest in their belief, were soldiers and generals of whom the whole nation is proud.

When the thirteen colonies took up arms against the King of England they had no intention of declaring themselves free. They discovered, however, that by so doing they would be strengthened, that their chances of successfully gaining their rights would be increased, therefore they issued the Declaration of Independence.

The Northern people in 1861 did not fight the South for the sake of freeing the slaves. After the war had been waged for two years, they discovered that their success depended largely on declaring the slaves free. The Emancipation Proclamation was then issued.

Why the
Revolution
was fought.

The Revolution was fought so that the colonies could obtain their rights. The Declaration of Independence was issued, and a new nation formed, as a war measure, to aid in bringing victory to the colonies.

Why the
Civil War
was fought.

The Civil War was fought to prove to all the states of the country that no state could leave the Union. The Emancipation Proclamation was issued, and the slaves declared free, as a war measure, to aid the North and weaken the South.

The time immediately after the Civil War was one of anxiety and trouble, as were the few years succeeding the Revolution. On the evening of April 14, just five days after the surrender of the Southern armies, President Lin-

coln was shot while attending a theater in Washington. The man who did this cruel deed was one of a band of fanatics who thought that they would be serving the South by killing the President and his assistants. No one realized the mistaken idea of these men more than the people of the South. Lincoln was a Southerner by birth. His early boyhood was spent in southern Indiana, and his early manhood in southern Illinois, on the border line of the South. The friend of every one, honest and true to his country and to each of its citizens, his love for his Southern brother was unbounded. So just was he in all his dealings with the serious questions of the time that on the outbreak of the war he was even called traitor by members of his own party in the North for not declaring the slaves free. Had the hand of the assassin been stayed, it is probable that the fearless justice of Lincoln, and his unbiased wisdom, would have saved the South much suffering, and have brought peace and a feeling of security much sooner to all the people of the Union.

Death of
Lincoln.

Lincoln was buried at Springfield, Illinois. Sacred and hallowed is the ground where Washington's dust lies buried; so, too, sacred and hallowed is the resting-place of Lincoln.

On the death of Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, the Vice-President, became President for the uncompleted term.

Grant
chosen
President.

In 1868, General U. S. Grant was chosen by the people to be their President. He was so popular throughout the nation that he was chosen for a second term, serving until 1877, when he was succeeded by Rutherford B. Hayes.

17. *SINCE THE WAR*

Growth of
population.

As you have been told, at the beginning of the Civil War the population of the United States was 31,500,000. Today over 70,000,000 people are within its territory. The great West has been developed until now forty-five states compose the Union. Others will probably soon be admitted.

Unity of the
nation.

There is no North and there is no South, but the whole country is one great, prosperous nation. It is one of the foremost in human advancement, and the flag of Stars and Stripes is honored in every land of the earth.

You, the children of this great nation, the future builders, you, whose minds and hands are to mould the destiny of the country, should study well the reasons why the United States came to exist, and the reasons why the government still exists today.

PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

During the years which have passed since the second inauguration of Abraham Lincoln

to the presidency, the history of our country is a story of great changes and remarkable advancement.

The histories of all peoples are filled with accounts of bloody battles and the deeds of brave soldiers. Disputes about trade, boundary lines and injuries of all kinds have been settled on the field of battle and by the shedding of human blood. Since the close of our Civil War, a new system of settling international disputes has been advanced, and has shown the world that strife and warfare are not always necessary in the settlement of disagreements between nations. The more honorable method of peaceful arbitration, by which questions of serious importance between our government and that of Great Britain have been settled, fitly illustrates the progress which civilization has made.

During the Civil War, by certain friendly acts toward the Southern Confederacy, Great Britain did much damage to the property of citizens of the United States. At one time the demands made by the United States for payment for these injuries, and the refusal of Great Britain to make such payment, threatened to involve our country anew in a war with the mother land. At last, however, both nations agreed to place the matter in the hands of disinterested parties and to abide by their decision. The question was thus settled

The
settlement
of disputes
by arbitra-
tion.

Differences
with
England
thus settled

without bloodshed in favor of the United States. Soon difficulties arose regarding the boundary line between the United States and British Columbia, which belongs to Great Britain. These difficulties, also, were settled by arbitration.

Again, our country and Great Britain quarreled over the right to hunt and kill seals in the waters of the ocean adjacent to territory belonging to the United States. This question also was submitted to arbitration.

The establishment of an International Board of Arbitrators has been suggested, by which all questions of dispute between nations having representation on the Board shall be settled peaceably in an honorable way.

Arbitration
better than
war.

How much better it is to settle disputes between nations by friendly talk and discussion, and by hearing testimony from people who know about the question in dispute, than by warfare. By weighing carefully each disputed point, in the end the truth is sure to be discovered, and the nation which is in the right is almost certain to sustain its just claims. Marching armies against each other causes great loss of life, untold suffering to the loved ones at home, great destruction of property, and the expenditure of vast sums of money, for the earning of which many years of peace and hard work are necessary. People and governments must be better when

great questions between them of right and wrong are settled without resorting to the rifle and sword.

At the close of the Revolution, when peace was made with England, the territory of the United States reached only to the Mississippi River, and embraced but 828,000 square miles. At present there are* over 3,600,000 square miles of territory within the jurisdiction of the government on the American continent.

Increase of
territory.

At the close of the Revolution, as you know, the population of the country was about 4,000,000; at the beginning of the Civil War it was about 31,500,000, while today there are over 70,000,000 people living within the boundaries of the United States. The increase in population since the Civil War has been greater than it was during the seventy years previous. This proves how great has been our prosperity since the close of the war.

Increase of
population.

The disputes which brought about the war having been settled, the soldiers of the two great armies, at peace with all the world, returned to their customary occupations. The free and happy government, together with the inexhaustible means of earning a livelihood—soil, forests, mines and factories—have brought thousands of foreigners to our shores, who have become citizens of the United States and have united with us in developing our resources and

Late immi-
gration.

in broadening our civilization. This has been accomplished by building cities, by clearing farms, by digging the earth or boring in the rocks for minerals, by utilizing water power, or substituting for it steam and electricity, in turning the great wheels of industry. It has also been accomplished by building railroads, resulting in reducing the time of communication between points, by adding to the general intelligence and happiness in establishing universities, colleges and a system of free public schools, and by circulating the thought and news of the day through papers and magazines. All these, with other things, have helped to make our nation one of the foremost of the earth.

The country
produces
everything
necessary to
sustain life.

The people of the United States have within the territory belonging to their country everything necessary to sustain life. It is true that our imports each year are large. Yet those things which are imported can be considered more as luxuries than as necessary articles of life. Our soil and climate are so varied that not only do we raise sufficient food-stuffs for our own consumption, but also a large surplus with which the people of foreign countries are supplied. Our streams and the waters of the oceans abound with endless varieties of fish. Our forests give us lumber for building purposes. The ores and minerals found beneath the soil of our country are of untold wealth.

THE WEST

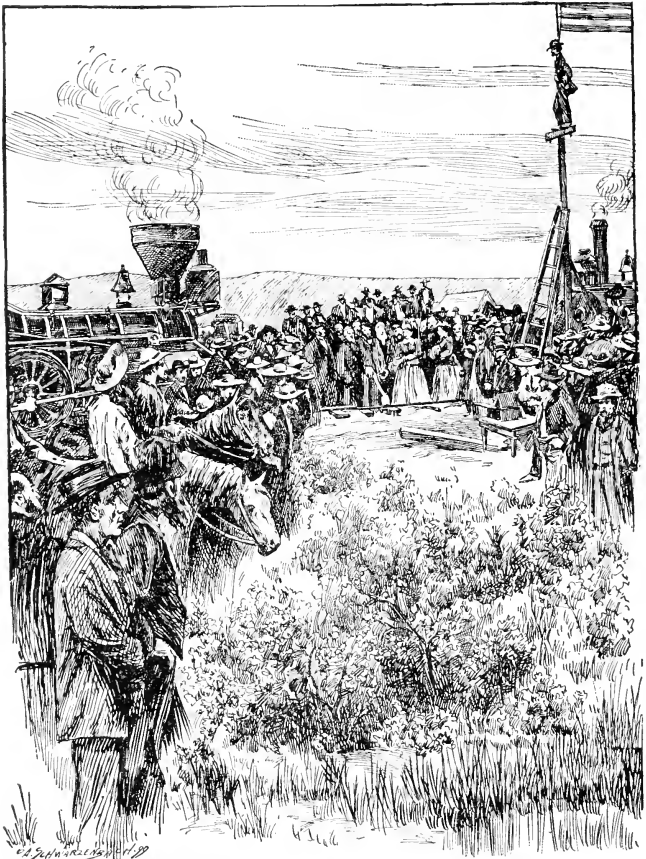
The growth of the United States since the Civil War has been mainly westward. The extension of railroads has rendered this growth possible. In 1830 there were only about twenty miles of railroad in this country. At the time of the Civil War about 30,000 miles were in operation. Today nearly 175,000 miles of rails extend in all directions from Canada to Mexico and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and afford means for transporting passengers and freight quickly and in safety to within convenient distance of almost every home in the United States.

Growth toward the West through the building of railways.

The ambition of Columbus was to discover a shorter route from Europe to the wealth of the East—the Indies, in Asia. When, after crossing the Atlantic he discovered land, he thought he had discovered such a route. But, in time, people realized that a new continent had been found, and then brave seamen came over to explore the rivers in the hope of finding a passage leading to the Pacific Ocean. Not for many years was the length and breadth of America fully known. The much-looked-for passage to the Indies was never found.

During the first term of the presidency of General Grant the final rail was laid and the final spike was driven in the railroad which

united the extreme eastern portion of our country with the extreme western shore. The



from a photograph loaned by General G. M. Dodge.

DRIVING THE LAST SPIKE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, 1869.

Solution of
the problem
of the early
explorers.

Pacific Railroad was completed in 1869. Science and inventive genius finally solved the

problem of a passage to India. But it was across the American continent.

The distance from New York to San Francisco is 3,300 miles. A traveler going from one city to the other may cover the distance in the same time that it took George Washington to go from his home at Mount Vernon to New York at the time of his inauguration. Washington ate his meals at inns and farmhouses. He slept wherever the end of his day's journey found him, in the spare-room of the cottage of a countryman, or in the candle-lighted sleeping apartment of a village hotel. Today the traveler eats his meals in a luxurious dining-car, with all the comforts of home, while his train is running at the rate of forty miles or more an hour. At night a porter prepares his bed for him in the car where he has enjoyed the comforts of a parlor and library during the day. When he sleeps at night he may be winding through a mountainous region. But when he rises in the morning to prepare for breakfast his train is on the flat prairies, with the mountains left far behind.

The old and the new method of travel.

The building of the Pacific Railroad opened the western country to settlement. Now great cities thrive in the center of rich farming lands or still wealthier mining districts, where but a few years ago the coyote and buffalo, the mountain lion and bear roamed at will. Vast herds of cattle have taken the place of the

Settlement of western plains.

Industry
and its
fruits.

buffalo, and grain ripens where once the prickly leaf of the cactus bade the adventurous pioneer a scanty welcome. The smoke and din of mining camps now greet the eye and ear, where but a few years ago uncut forests and seemingly inaccessible mountain ranges bade the seeker after wealth beware. Several lines of railroad now cross the continent, so that the South and Northwest are as accessible as the central portion of the West.

In the harbors of the Pacific are ships from the ports of the world. Railroads which run to these harbors exchange the produce of our western states for the wealth and exports of foreign lands. Railroads, schools, colleges, churches, great stores and handsome homes exist so far from Washington's grave at Mount Vernon that in his time a journey to the places where these have sprung up would have been considered most foolhardy, if not utterly impossible.

The
remnant of
the Indians.

The remaining tribes of Indians, the last remnant of that vast horde which made the settlement of America so dangerous for the early colonists, are now living peaceably on reservations allotted them by our government. Even until the present day, however, these tribes have been a source of danger and trouble to the settlers of our country.

In 1876 the Sioux Indians, one of the fiercest of all the tribes, refused to move peaceably to

the reservation allotted them by the United States. Troops were sent against the Indians to compel them to do as they were ordered. During the ensuing trouble General Custer and his troops were surrounded by the yelling savages, and before aid could reach them all the white men were killed.

General
Custer.

As a rule, however, the Indians are now peaceful and contented, and endeavoring to lead quiet lives on their reservations. Many of them are learning to farm. Schools have been established by the government for the education of the Indian boys and girls. It is hoped that the rising generation may become useful citizens.

Although the invention of the steam engine and its use in propelling ships across the ocean greatly reduced the time necessary for communication between Europe and America, it was felt that a quicker means of sending messages and exchanging news should be established. People on land, although living many miles apart, could exchange greetings and news by means of the telegraph. Why could not a telegraphic communication be established across the ocean? This seemed a very great undertaking. But it was accomplished, after repeated failures and the expenditure of vast sums of money. In 1858 a line of cable uniting America with the Old World was laid on the ocean bed. Only a few messages were sent before

Cables now
unite all
parts of the
world.

this cable ceased to operate. Finally, however, in 1866, an improved line was laid, since which there has been uninterrupted cable communication between this country and Europe. Now, events across the ocean, thousands of miles away, can be known here almost instantly. There are several lines of cable between the United States and distant lands.

The growth
of Chicago.

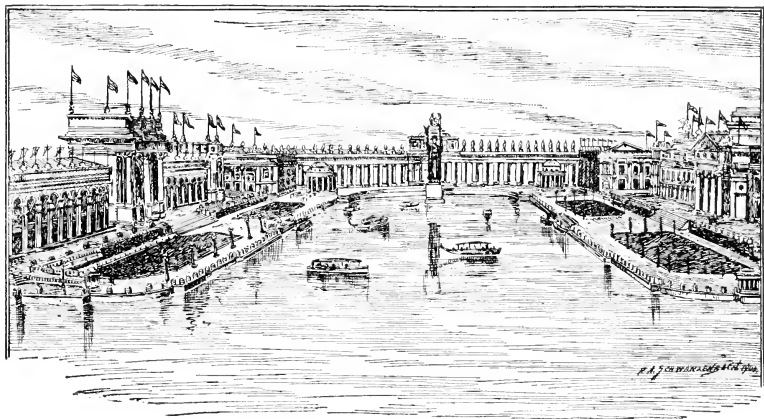
The great strides of advancement our country has made within the past thirty years, particularly in the western portions of the United States, can be no more fittingly illustrated than by a brief survey of the growth of Chicago. This city is the metropolis of the West,—the mouth of the great streams of traffic which have their sources in the granaries, mines and forests of the West.

CHICAGO

Located on Lake Michigan, Chicago is the natural gateway from the East to the West. A score of railroad lines enter the city from all directions. Great ships, loaded with the produce of the world, sail the lakes to be unloaded at the city's wharfs. Vast storehouses, where the crops of the West wait shipment to the consumers of the world, rise high into the air. In 1871 a terrible fire destroyed property and human life on every hand. A large portion of the city was swept away. Before the dying

embers had cooled, the stricken citizens were making plans for the rebuilding of their town. Within a short time a new city, more beautiful, greater and finer in every respect, had grown on the ashes of the old Chicago.

In 1871 the inhabitants of Chicago numbered 310,000, while today there are more than 2,000,000 busy people within the bounds of this great city.



COURT OF HONOR, WORLD'S FAIR.

When the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus—1492—1892—was approaching, it was decided to celebrate this event by a great fair. The city of Chicago was chosen as the most suitable place in which to hold the exhibition. The World's Fair, or Columbian Exhibition of 1893—the opening of the fair was delayed until the spring of 1893—

The World's
Fair.

was a wonderful exhibition of the advancement and progress of man.

CONTRAST

When our
Republic
was young,

Great is the contrast between the United States of today and that which Washington knew and loved. The citizens of the young republic had few of the advantages which our citizens have today. To secure the most good from life, free and frequent intercourse with one's fellow-men is necessary. The people, at the time when our republic was very young, lived in widely separated towns, or on farms distant from one another. All travel was by means of horses, slow and uncomfortable, or by boat, but little swifter and no more comfortable. The opportunities of sending or receiving letters were few. Books were scarce. The telegraph and telephone were unknown. Newspapers were for those only who lived in or near some one of the larger towns.

All this is changed. The United States is a nation of thousands of well-populated communities. Great cities lie within a day's ride of one another from the Atlantic to the Rockies, and all along the western coast. The one city of Greater New York has nearly as many inhabitants as our entire nation had at the close of the Revolution. There are many towns larger by far than the city of New York was

when, in 1789, Washington went there to be inaugurated.

The journey from any one city to any other is now accomplished with comfort and speed. Good roads are everywhere to be found, so that those living in the country are able, with but little difficulty, to reach a town. Mail trains are running at high rate of speed every day to within a comparatively short distance of every home, and postmasters are kept busy everywhere in the distribution of mail. The telegraph and telephone supply the daily newspapers with the news. By these means the homes of the United States are kept in touch with the doings of the rest of the country and the world. There are books in great numbers, at prices which prevent no man from having at least a few good volumes at his command. The resident of San Francisco or of Los Angeles, in California, is in the midst of as busy and progressive a life, surrounded with the same cultivation and refinement of the age, as his eastern brother in Boston, New York, Philadelphia or Washington. The family in New Orleans, Memphis, Atlanta, Columbia or Richmond is in sympathy and accord with its northern cousin. Portland, Oregon; Helena, Montana; Minneapolis, St. Paul, Ogden, Denver, Santa Fé, Omaha and Kansas City rival in importance the cities in the older central states, such as Cincinnati, St. Louis, Indian-

And in later days.

All parts of the country in touch through the easy distribution of knowledge and means of living.

Cities as
centers of
production.

apolis, Cleveland and Pittsburg. These and many more are abounding with life and progress, each with its circle of busy towns and villages, and its prosperous farms, ranches, mining camps, and settlements. Each has its own special reason for existence, and each is being strengthened by the brain and muscle of America. The mining districts have their mountain cities, where the ore is smelted and refined, and the wealth of the rocks is made serviceable to man. The busy hum of machinery resounds on every side.

Again, in the lumber districts, great cities have been built where the mighty monarchs of the forests are hewn and shaped for the service of man.

The people who spend their lives in the care of fur- and food-producing animals, and those who till the soil, have their cities into which the product of their labor pours, to be distributed again to those who need it.

The great harbors of the Atlantic and the Pacific have their cities into which the products of other lands come in mighty ships, to be exchanged for such growths and manufactures of ours as we do not need ourselves. So, too, on the great lakes and on the banks of many rivers, fine cities have been built where this exchange is being carried on.

Today in
the United
States.

Everywhere are churches, schools, lecture-halls, theaters and other places of amusement

and instruction. Every community has its societies, its clubs and its associations. The people throughout the country are in communication with one another, holding meetings from time to time for the purpose of exchanging the latest and best thought in that particular occupation to which their lives are devoted. Everyone is working hard for himself and for his neighbor and for his government. This is the United States of today.

And the capital of these busy, happy people is a city of nearly 300,000 inhabitants on the noble Potomac. In Washington the President and Congress are doing the work for which they were elected by the people of the United States. It can make little difference whether they are members of one political party or of another. Ours is a government by the people, and the people of the United States are such as have been accustomed to be in the lead in the race of progress and civilization. But it rests with you, the children of our nation, to see that in this race the country for which the colonists fought, and for which the people of the past one hundred and twenty years have labored, does not lose its foremost position and become a laggard and a follower. It is your muscle and your brain which are to uphold the foundations of our government and advance our civilization. In you is vested the responsibility

Work in the
city of
Washington.

The destiny
of the
country in
the hands of
its children.

of guarding thoughtfully the nation's honor and the nation's progress.

The children of today are to be the men and women of tomorrow.

18. *RECENT TERRITORIAL EXPANSION*

ALASKA

You have learned how our country has expanded from the time of the Revolution, until the Pacific Ocean became its western limit and the present boundary line with Mexico was established. In those early days, you know, it embraced only the territory between the Mississippi River and the Atlantic Ocean, from Canada on the north to Florida in the south.

Purchase of
Alaska.

Until 1867 the United States was a compact nation, continuous in its extent. In that year, however, Alaska, which is separated from the United States by British Columbia, was purchased from Russia for \$7,200,000. This district, which comprises about 577,000 square miles, is of great value to the United States because of its fisheries, its fur-bearing animals, its lumber and its untold mineral wealth.

HAWAII

The
Hawaiian
Islands.

Two thousand one hundred miles from San Francisco, lying peacefully in the Pacific Ocean, are the Hawaiian Islands, the Sandwich Islands,

THE WORLD
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO
UNITED STATES,
AND DEPENDENT TERRITORIES.

Longitude West from Greenwich

80

60

40

20

0

20

40



NOTE.—The total distance from San Francisco to Manila, via Hawaii and Guam, is 13,000 Statute Miles.
From Puerto Rico to the Philippines, or half around the Globe.
The total distance from San Juan, Puerto Rico to Manila, via New York & San Francisco, is 13,000 miles.



as they were once called. Consisting of several islands, the largest of which is Hawaii, this group is of importance because of its situation between the United States and Asia, on the line of traffic between the West and the East. The islands are nearly 7,000 square miles in extent, having a population in 1890 of about 90,000, of which not more than 35,000 were native Hawaiians, the remaining population being composed of Chinese, Japanese, Europeans and Americans. Of the latter there were, in 1890, about 2,000 in the islands.

The Hawaiian Islands were governed by native kings or queens almost uninterruptedly from the time the islands became known to the world until 1894. Then a republic was established, with a president at its head. Steps were then taken to annex the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, annexation being finally accomplished in 1898. These islands of the mid-Pacific are now under our government. Sanford B. Dole was appointed by President McKinley (1900) the first governor of Hawaii.

Their annexation.

The existing form of government at the time of annexation has been little changed, the people of the United States not yet having fully determined the manner of governing these, the first of their island possessions.

Sugar is the principal product of the Hawaiian Islands, although the timber found there is of value.

PORTO RICO

The
Spanish-
American
War.

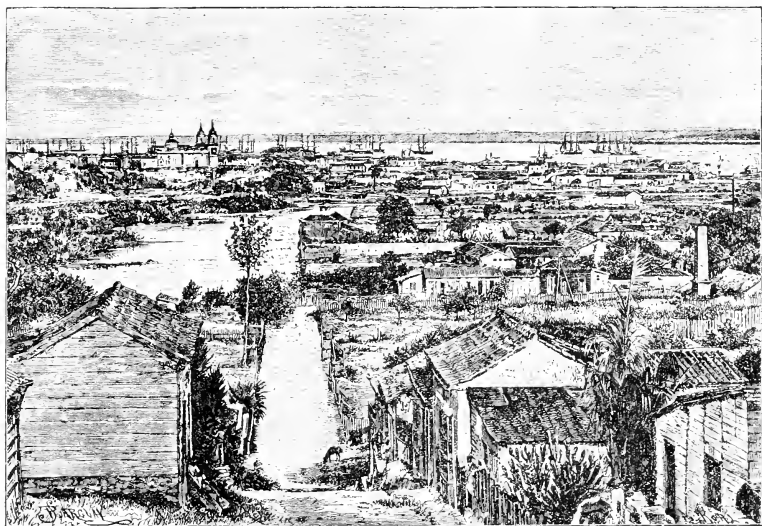
Although the people of the United States are staunch advocates of the principles of arbitration as a means of settling disputes between nations, and they will go to great extremes before resorting to the force of arms, yet, in 1898, it became necessary for them to declare war with the kingdom of Spain.

The first land seen and occupied by Columbus and his followers after their perilous voyage across the Atlantic Ocean from Spain, in 1492, was one of the Bahama Isles, in the archipelago which extends from Florida to South America. By right of discovery these islands of the West Indies were held by Spain. The largest of the group, Cuba, became the headquarters of the Spanish government in the discovery and conquest on the mainland. Although many of the hundreds of islands in this archipelago of the Caribbean Sea long since passed from the hands of Spain into the possession of other countries, Cuba, the largest and most important of all, and Porto Rico, another of the most valuable of these islands, have from the time of Columbus until recently been held and governed by Spain. They were colonial possessions or provinces of Spain, with the exception of a few months (1762), when Cuba was held by Great Britain.

Some of the governors sent by the Spanish

government to administer affairs in the island of Cuba were broad-minded, honest men, whose ambition was to devote their energies to the welfare of the colonists. More of the governors sent, however, were cruel and avaricious, thinking only of their own advancement and

Character of
the Spanish
governors
of Cuba.



VIEW OF MATANZAS, CUBA.

gain, and caring nothing for the happiness and prosperity of the Cubans.

The Cubans were excluded from the privilege of holding office; they were denied the right of religious and civil liberty, and they were oppressed by cruelly unjust taxation for the support of the Spanish officials and Spanish

armies sent to their island. This unfair treatment of the Cubans engendered in their hearts an intense hatred for the Spaniards.

The struggle
of the
Cubans.

Since the early part of this century the native Cubans, creoles, as they are called, have striven to free themselves from the oppressive rule of Spain. The sympathy of the people of the United States had long been with the Cubans in their efforts to establish themselves under a government of their own. This effort on the part of the Cubans assumed a more definite and concerted form than ever before in 1893. This was just 400 years after the first white man set foot on the island. Two years later the Cubans declared their independence of Spain, which, of course, the Spanish government refused to acknowledge. Many soldiers were sent to Cuba to suppress the revolution. But the Cubans bravely held their own, although they were opposed by large numbers of Spanish soldiers.

The difficulties that beset the Cuban patriots were much the same as those that the American colonists had encountered: trouble in obtaining money; lack of proper arms and other munitions of war; lack of clothing and food, and the opposition of superior forces, better trained and disciplined. But, whereas the American colonists were at war with a people who respected the laws of war and civilization, the Cubans, on the other hand,

were contending against a nation which seemed to be utterly devoid of the common instincts of humanity, and which practiced the most horrible atrocities in its vain endeavor to make the colonists bow to its tyrannical rule. The actions of the Spaniards in their treatment of prisoners of war, and in their cruelties to women and children, and sick and wounded soldiers, make a chapter in history so barbarous, so contrary to the instincts of manhood, that we turn in horror from its perusal.

The attitude
of the
Spaniards.

In 1897 the United States government protested to Spain against the manner in which she was treating the Cubans. To this protest the Spanish turned a deaf ear. So great became the cruelties of Spain, however, and so loud became the indignant protestations of the American people, that, in 1898, diplomatic relations between the two governments were severed, and, on April 19, war was declared by the United States. This action was precipitated by an event which threw the whole country into the wildest state of excitement and called forth from all sides urgent pleas to the authorities in Washington to take immediate action. For the protection of American interests on the island of Cuba the battleship Maine was sent to the harbor of Havana. At that time the United States and Spain were still on friendly terms, although the war clouds were rapidly gathering. Greeted by

The
destruction
of the
Maine.

the Spanish in Havana with the usual courtesy, and escorted to her anchorage by the Spanish authorities, the Maine rode in the harbor of Havana for three weeks, her presence there being in an entirely friendly spirit. On the evening of February 15, after all preparations for the night had been made, a terrific explosion rudely awakened the American sailors, who had barely time to leap to their feet before the gallant Maine sank to the bottom of Havana harbor. We shall probably never know who caused the explosion which sent to their graves 266 American sailors and carried grief and anger to the hearts of an entire nation. Spain expressed sympathy for the terrible event and disavowed any knowledge of the cause of the explosion. That the harbor was a network of submarine mines, that over one of these the Maine was anchored, that the mine exploded, destroying our ship and killing our sailors, are facts but too well known. The American people did not know what caused the mine to explode, but in their state of horror and indignation at the manner the Spanish were treating the Cubans it was difficult for them to believe that the explosion was the result of an accident. The destruction of the Maine did much to hasten the declaration of war.

In this declaration, the United States insisted that the Cubans were, and by right ought to be,

free, and that Spain must withdraw her forces from Cuba, as well as from her other possessions in the West Indies. The declaration of war was so well supported by the bravery and impetuosity of the American soldiers and sailors

End of
Spanish
rule in
America.



ADMIRAL DEWEY.

sent to Cuba that on the 12th of August, 1898, hostilities ceased, and Spanish rule was at an end in America.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

The scene of the war with Spain was not restricted entirely to the West Indies.

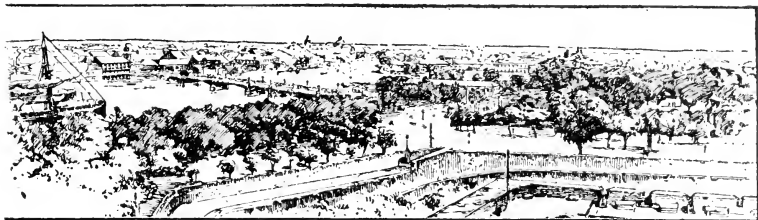


VIEW OF MANILA, ON

The
Philippine
Islands.

In the distant eastern waters of the Pacific, not far from the coast of China, in Asia, is situated a group of over twelve hundred islands known as the Philippine Islands, which were long in the possession of Spain. When this country declared war with Spain, a fleet of Spanish ships was in the waters of the Philippines. It was determined to destroy these ships, if possible, and to that end Commodore Dewey, who was in command of the United States war vessels assembled in the harbor of Hong Kong, was instructed to proceed to the Philippines and capture or destroy the fleet. On the 1st of May, Commodore Dewey sailed into the harbor of Manila, on Luzon, the largest of the Philippines, engaged the fleet of the enemy and completely destroyed it. Without the loss of a single American life, and with but little damage done to his ships, Dewey and his men annihilated the Spanish ships, sinking the entire fleet. As soon as the knowledge of this victory reached America, preparations were made to send soldiers to the Phil-

The victory
of Manila.



LUZON, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ippines to completely overcome the Spanish soldiers on the islands. This was successfully accomplished about the time hostilities ceased in the West Indies. When the war was at an end, the United States was in armed possession of Luzon, Porto Rico and Cuba.

By the treaty of peace between the two nations, Cuba secured her freedom, and Porto Rico and the other Spanish islands of the West Indies passed into the possession of the United States. The island of Guam, one of the Ladrones, and the Philippines were ceded by Spain to the United States on the payment of \$20,000,000. The various islands which came into the possession of the United States were taken as a partial indemnity for the expenses of the war, while the money paid to Spain for the Philippines was considered but a fair return to her for the improvements which she had made on those islands.

The treaty
of peace
in Paris.

At the time of the declaration of war with Spain the natives of the Philippines were in insurrection against the home government.

Future
government
of the
Philippines,
Porto Rico
and Cuba.

The future government of the Philippines and of Porto Rico are matters which the American people must decide. At present Cuba is being governed by the authorities of the United States. But this protectorate is to continue only until such time as the Cubans themselves shall feel capable of assuming control of their own affairs. The United States is simply acting as a protector to Cuba while that country is still weak and bleeding from the effects of its long struggle with Spain.

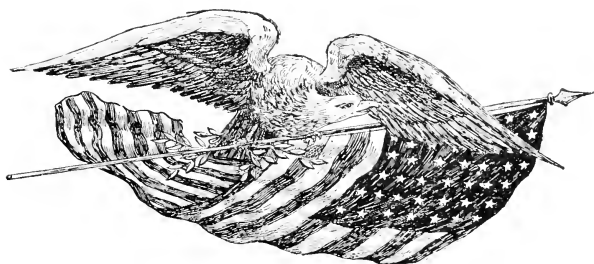
By virtue of recent diplomatic negotiations, resulting in a treaty between Great Britain, Germany and the United States, our country has secured certain rights on the island of Tutuila, one of the islands of the Samoan group, in the Pacific Ocean. Your teacher will explain to you just what these privileges are, and wherein the United States has been benefited. You should carefully notice the location of the Samoan Islands in relation to Hawaii and the Philippines.

By the acquisition of Porto Rico and the Philippines the United States has added about 118,000 square miles to its territory and perhaps 10,000,000 people to its population. Many of the Filipinos, however, are in an uncivilized or barbarous condition.

The gaining of these island possessions, while adding to the area and population of our country, and while assuring an increase

of wealth to many of our citizens individually, as well as to our government, has at the same time brought to us new and great responsibilities. We are hopeful of being able to solve the problem of governing the islands, not only with honor and profit to ourselves, but with justice to the people who are placed under the protection of our flag.

New and
great
responsi-
bilities.



THE FLAG OF TODAY.

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